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WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL PASSED.

THE CLOSING SPEECHES—THE BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY 146 TO 130—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE BY STATES AND SECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The debate on the Centennial bill was opened to-day by Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts, Butler's successor, who made a creditable speech in favor of the appropriation. He has a good voice, but his speech is halting and hesitating, and he often repeats parts of sentences. Mr. Southard, of Ohio, followed, reading a speech against the bill. Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, who followed the rebel flag "through the stream of war," from the first Bull Run to the Appomattox, made an eloquent appeal for the Centennial, and several times during his ten minutes oration elicited applause from the floors and galleries. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, made a good speech for the bill, and was followed by Mr. Lamar, who answered the arguments of those who had contended that the bill is unconstitutional, and he replied with force and emphasis to the State rights theories advanced last week by Tucker, of Virginia. His time was extended to thirty minutes, Gen. Garfield and another member surrendering to him their time. A speech by Chase, of Missouri, in opposition to the bill, closed the discussion. Mr. Holman tried to kill the bill in the committee by moving to strike out the enacting clause. This was lost by a vote of 103 yeas to 128 nays, and after amendment the bill was reported to the House.

The vote on the Centennial bill on its final passage was 146 yeas to 130 nays. This was about the majority expected by the friends of the bill, but they had not anticipated the amendment, which makes the amount appropriated simply a loan from the Government, instead of a contribution or a subscription to the stock. This amendment was made in Committee of the Whole by a rising vote of 116 to 99, and no record was made upon it, but it appears to have been carried by the votes of those who also voted against the bill after it had been thus amended. An attempt was made to have a call of the roll on this amendment, but it was not pressed because the temper of the Senate has yet to be ascertained, and if the bill is restored to its original shape in that body the contest can be renewed in the House with good prospects of success. The lateness of the hour at which debate ended and the impatience of the House with the delay also influenced the withdrawal of opposition to the amendment. Considering that the bill as amended protects the Government absolutely from loss if the Exhibition meets with but moderate success, it is quite remarkable that the vote against it should have been so large. It is not believed that the amendment gained the bill as a whole a single vote. An important amendment was made unanimously, on motion of Mr. Kasson, requiring bonds of $500,000 for the faithful disbursement of the appropriation. It was noticeable that in all the votes the hostile forces almost wholly came from the Democratic side of the House. Republicans were not unanimous in support of the bill, but the exceptions were comparatively few, and in some cases, as for instance two negative votes from Vermont, quite unaccountable. The vote against the bill was concentrated in the South and three or four Western States, though two or three Southern States gave their votes largely to the bill. Those which were heavily against it were North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois. The Southern States gave votes for the bill as follows: Louisiana, 6; Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 3; Texas, 4; Georgia, 1; South Carolina, 5; North Carolina, 3; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 2; Florida, 2; Kentucky, 1; Virginia, 1, and Tennessee, 1. These votes were 34, and 12 of them Republican. Ben Hill openly favored the bill as a means of reconciliation, and was the only one from Georgia voting aye. His power appears not to be great. Lamar made one of his emotional and eloquent appeals for the bill, and carried one other man of his own delegation with him. Robbins, of North Carolina, did no better, as only one Democrat from that State followed his lead. In fact, the attempts to overcome the effects of the recent speeches of Sam Cox and Mr. Hill did not succeed, and the same Southern States that gave twenty-two Democratic votes for the bill, gave against it fifty-eight. This vote was joined by the Democrats of the West in an almost unbroken force, Ohio contributing twelve negative votes, Indiana ten, and Illinois fifteen. A few of these were, however, Republicans. The vote of New-England, except five, was given for the bill. Of these one was from Connecticut, two from New-Hampshire, and two from Vermont. New-York gave twenty-three yeas and seven nays, three members being absent. No Republican except Hoskins voted against the bill. New-Jersey gave six votes for the bill. Pennsylvania gave five votes against the bill—all Democrats. Delaware was unanimously opposed to the bill. Maryland stood 3 to 3. A very few Republicans voted against the bill, among them Joyce and Hendee, of Vermont, Burchard and Fort, of Illinois, and Conger, of Michigan. California was for the appropriation. The marked fact of the vote was the union between Northern Democrats and the mass of the Democrats from the South, the Southern sentiment carrying against the bill quite as many votes as the patriotic speeches of Lamar, Robbins, and Reagan could bring to support the appropriation.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—A SCENE BETWEEN TOM SCOTT AND HUNTINGTON—OTHER SPEAKERS HEARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Railroads was crowded this evening with a number of Senators and prominent railroad men from different parts of the country, to hear Col. Thomas A. Scott make his argument in favor of the Texas and Pacific Railroad subsidy. Many of those present were Western men, attachés of the Central Pacific Railroad, who were there to answer Mr. Scott, and make opposition to his building a railroad to compete with the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is owned by their company. Mr. Scott began his argument about 7 o'clock, and made a strong appeal for Government aid. He said he only asked an indorsement of $85,000,000, so that he could get money cheap and build as cheap. He painted a beautiful picture about the development of the country, and argued that this road would be a godsend to the whole land. Judge Brown followed Scott, for Mr. Huntington, of the Central Pacific, with a printed speech of an hour or more in length. Mr. Scott replied to Judge Brown, and made a few sarcastic remarks about Mr. Huntington refusing to pay interest on the bonds the Government had indorsed for him ten years ago. Then Mr. Huntington said his road was poor and did not pay at the rate charged for freight. He said before he built the Central Pacific he had money to lend, and he had been a borrower ever since. He got rather excited, and for a moment there was quite a scene between the great railroad men. Huntington was excited and Scott cool and taunting. Judge Kenard, of New-Orleans, was the next speaker, and said he had been deputed by the committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention of 1869, members representing thirty-one States and Territories, to appear in behalf of Col. Scott's scheme. He made a sort of spread-eagle speech, taking the Southern view that justice to their section demanded a Government subsidy for the route. There being several more interested parties yet to speak, the committee, upon the suggestion of Col. Scott, adjourned till next Tuesday night. Eight of the Committee on Railroads listened to all this eloquence—Messrs. West, Ransom, Kelley, Howe, Mitchell. Caperton, Hitchcock, and Cragin. Messrs. Eaton, Dawes, an Hamilton were absent.

BUSINESS BEFORE COMMITTEES.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP—THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—REDUCTION IN SALARIES OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held an extended and interesting meeting, having under consideration the subject of the Louisiana Senatorship. Pinchback's case is now before the Senate with a favorable report. There was quite an animated discussion, occupying the attention of the committee till 12 o'clock, when an adjournment was had till Friday. The case will then be taken up, and a report may be agreed upon. Touching the claim of Eustice, there is no doubt that a majority will adhere to the report in favor Pinchback. It is doubtful if the minority will take the ground that Eustis is entitled to a seat. In fact, there is said to be quite a difference of opinion among Democrats as to the right of this new claimant to Senatorial honors. The hope of the Democrats is to have Pinchback excluded and the seat declared vacant, and they do not desire to burden their efforts in this direction with the support of a new man's claim for the place, Pinchback's chances for success seem to have materially improved during the past few weeks, but whether he has overcome the adverse majority known to be against him at the close of last session cannot be ascertained.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day took up the Legislative Appropriation bill. The first paragraph of the bill provides for the pay of Senators, members of the House, and officers of both branches of Congress. The reduction of ten per cent. agreed upon was adhered to. The pay of the Senators and members was fixed at $4,500 per annum. The allowance for mileage was abolished.

Mr. Bliss, of the Brooklyn District, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day, in behalf of the bill to provide for the sale or exchange of United States lands at Wallabout Bay to the City of Brooklyn for a public market. The committee referred the bill to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Mills of Texas, Willis of New-York, and Jones of New-Hampshire. Mr. Bliss made a long and interesting explanation of the project, and the committee seem likely to consider it favorably.

Prof. Seelye to-day directed the attention of the House Committee on Indian Affairs to a proposition to extend the rights of citizenship to all Indians residing within the boundaries of States. He proposes to break up their tribal relations, divide the reservations now occupied by them into severalties, and place them upon the same footing as other citizens toward the State and National Governments. Prof. Seelye to-day addressed a letter to Gov. Tilden, soliciting his opinion upon this proposition touching the Indians now on reservations in New-York.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE BILL ALLOWING CRIMINALS TO TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN BEHALF—THE DISTRICT BONDS QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to report a bill allowing criminals, in criminal cases, to testify in their own behalf.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at a meeting to-day took up the Pinchback and Eustis cases, discussed them in a general way, and without coming to any conclusion adjourned their further consideration until next Friday.

The Senate Finance Committee were mainly occupied with Mr. Sherman's bill relative to National Bank Receivers and bankruptcy proceedings, but its consideration was not concluded. The committee also had up Mr. Conkling's bill on the same general subject.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations heard Commissioners Dennison, Ketcham, and Phelps on the subject of the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, the question being whether the United States should make the appropriation directly or require the District authorities to pay the interest now and look to the Federal Government for appropriations to make good any possible deficit in the District revenues hereafter. No action was taken.

The Committee on Education and Labor to-day considered the bill for reimbursing the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for its buildings which were destroyed during the war. President Ewell, of the college, made a statement of the history of the institution and it is probable that the committee will report favorably. The appropriation is not asked as a legal war claim, but is based on the policy of sustaining this historical institution. It is understood that special meetings of the committee will be held to frame a bill applying the proceeds of the sale of public lands to educational purposes.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day took up the bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, the ratifications of which were exchanged in June last. The consideration of the bill was postponed till next Tuesday.

The Committee on Weights and Measures were to have held their first meeting to-day, but it was deferred in consequence of the following reasons posted on the door of the committee-room: "No fire; dampness and leaking gas-pipes in the room."

The House Committee on Appropriations took up to-day and formally considered the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bills. They struck out the appropriation for seven clerks of the House, reduced the salaries of members of Congress from $5,000 to $4,500 per annum, and proposed to make a general reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries of all civil Government employes.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia, is the only Republican who is contesting the seat of a Democrat in the House, namely, Mr. Good.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to recommend the confirmation of J. McGrew to be Auditor for the Post Office Department, the opposition to this favorable action not being, in their judgment, based on grounds warranting further investigation or delay.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A REPORT FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN ANSWER TO THE HOUSE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following Message was transmitted to the House to-day by the President:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d of January, instant, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of State.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1876.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d inst. "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House of Representatives any correspondence which may have occurred during the past year between the Government of the United States and any European Governments besides Spain in regard to the Island of Cuba," has the honor to report that no correspondence has taken place during the past year with any European Government other than Spain in regard to the Island of Cuba. Instruction No. 266, dated Nov. 5 last, addressed to Mr. Cushing, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, and which was upon the 21st inst. laid before the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of that honorable body of the 17th inst., was orally communicated to several European Governments by reading the same, or by a statement of the purport thereof by the representatives of the United States to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of those Governments, pursuant to instructions from this department, which instructions accompany the report heretofore made, and were in like manner communicated to the House of Representatives upon the 21st inst. No correspondence, however, has taken place upon the subject with these Governments. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF FEATURES OF THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative Knott to-day reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, the main features of which are as follows: A Circuit Court shall be held in each Judicial District of the United States at the same time and place at which a District Court shall or may be held, and such Circuit Court is established in every district where no such court now exists, and shall belong to the circuit in the territorial limits of which it is embodied. The several Circuit Courts shall have and exercise no jurisdiction in cases of appeal or writs of error allowed, taken, or issued out after the 1st day of September, 1876, but writs of error, appeals, and reviews in bankruptcy cases may be had as heretofore provided. There is established in each of the circuits a Court of Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction of all cases arising in the several Circuit and District Courts. The Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, the Circuit Judge, and the several District Judges of the district composing the circuits, shall be Judges of the Court of Appeals; no Judge who has heard a cause in the court below shall sit in the Court of Appeals upon the hearing of the same case, or be connected, or give any opinion to the other Judges in relation thereto. The Court of Appeals shall also be a court of record. The decision of the Court of Appeals upon questions of law shall in all cases, except as provided, be final and conclusive, but an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court. Appeals in Chancery shall be allowed from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court in cases where the matter in controversy exceeds $10,000, in the manner now provided by law for directing appeals in like cases from the Circuit Court. The Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court may attend any term of the Circuit or District Court within his circuit, and when so attending shall sit and preside over the court.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT—TREASURY BALANCES — AN EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—J. M. Patterson, Humboldt, Kan.; B. F. Rockafellow, Canon City, Col.; Charles Newman, Del Morte, Col.; William Hartsuff, Huron, Mich.; G. P. Holcomb, Chilicothe, Ohio. First Lieuts. G. L. Luhr and T. F. Quinn, to be Captains in the Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. R. P. Brown, to be First Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry; Capt. C. G. Bartlett, to be Major in the Eleventh Infantry; Major Henry Douglas to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward, to be Colonel in the Fifteenth Infantry.

Hon. A. M. Bliss, of Brooklyn, was before the Naval Committee of the House to-day. He spoke an hour in favor of the sale or lease by the Government of part of the navy-yard waste lands in Wallabout Bay to the City of Brooklyn for market purposes The committee seemed favorable to the proposition.

The Chorpenning claim is now under argument in the Court of Claims. Chorpenning claims $443,000 as a balance due for carrying the mails.

During the last year at least twelve deaths have occurred from the explosion of illuminating oils, besides severe bodily injuries to the survivors. The bill introduced into the House yesterday providing for the inspection of fluid illuminants, and imposing a penalty for their sale without a certificate of inspection, is intended to prevent such casualties in future.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, has decided to affirm the decision of the court below in the case of the Freedman's Bank Commissioners vs. the National Savings Bank. The controversy was in relation to the prior claims in some real estate at Mount Pleasant, and the decision was in favor of the defendant.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,058,697; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,685,000; coin, $73,584,346, including $34,610,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $371,327,220.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $222,870 72, and from Customs $180,573 43.

The bill introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to establish an educational fund, &c., is a copy of the bill which he introduced last January. Its main feature is a requirement that one-half of the cash proceeds from the sale, entry, location, or other disposition of the public lands shall be annually invested in United States five per cent. bonds, the amount so invested to be held in trust by the United States Treasury as an education fund, and the interest thereon to be distributed annually by the Secretary of the Interior among the several States and Territories upon the basis of the population between the ages of four and twenty-one years; provided, that for the first ten years the apportionment shall be made according to the number of persons in each State or Territory of ten years of age and upward who cannot write; and provided also, that each State or Territory shall make provision for the free education of all its children of school age, and comply with various other detailed conditions of minor importance.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATION.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.—The General Assembly commenced its January session to-day. Gov. Lippitt transmitted a Message relating to the local affairs of the State. Concerning the Centennial the Governor says an early appropriation is needed to give Rhode Island exhibitors the aid which other States are extending to their citizens. The Governor says the State census shows that during the past five years there has been a gain of twenty per cent. in the population, and of nearly forty per cent. in cotton spindles, which now number five and one-half for each inhabitant.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

E. D. WINSLOW, THE BOSTON FORGER.

THE DOWNFALL OF A RESPECTED CITIZEN—HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS RAISED BY FORGERY—HIS FLIGHT FROM THIS COUNTRY REPORTED—SKETCH OF THE CRIMINAL'S LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The business community has been greatly excited to-day over the discovery of a case remarkably like that of Hon. Lucius Pond, of Worcester, only involving a much larger sum Mr. E. D. Winslow, chief proprietor of the *Daily News*, and who recently purchased the *Daily Post* from Messrs. Beals, Green & Co., and who has been quite prominent in politics, having occupied a seat in the last Senate, was conspicuous in the religious world, figuring as a clergyman in good standing in the Methodist denomination, and was a leader in the temperance cause, holding an influential place in the ranks of the Prohibitionists, has been proved to be a forger for a large amount—how large has not yet been fully ascertained—and has made good his escape from the country. The publication of his crime came upon the city like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky, though in the inner ring of financial circles reports have been current for a week or more of his dishonesty. Mr. Winslow purchased the *Post* in May last, this action creating much comment, he being a Republican politician, paying for it in cash to the amount, it is said, of $160,000. He then formed a stock company under the general laws of the Commonwealth, with a nominal capital of $300,000, doubtless intending to dispose of something less than one-half the stock and retain a controlling interest, which by this plan would cost but little in ready money. It is asserted that in order to raise the money for the purchase of the *Post* Mr. Winslow gave his own notes to the amount of $70,000 or more, which matured a few days ago, and it is known that he was very actively "shinning" on the street to raise the money necessary to meet them. Having apparently failed in selling enough of the watered stock of the *Post* to put him in easy sailing, it is now learned that he forged, in some cases, the names of the principals, and in others the indorsers, but to what extent it is impossible to give any definite idea. As in the Pond case, the reports of at first only one or two transactions, grow hourly as fresh forgeries are discovered, and it will be only by the most careful scrutiny of all paper put on the market, by Mr. Winslow, that the proportion of genuine and of bogus securities can be determined. It is estimated by some that the total amount of discounted paper issued by him must be in excess of $200,000; but whether the indorsements are all genuine, or only partially so, cannot be determined. In one or two instances bank managers have been deceived by the renewal of notes, the indorsements on the original notes being genuine, and those on the second notes have been disclaimed. Loans have been made to Mr. Winslow, who placed the stock of the *Post* Company with brokers as collateral, and many notes have been offered by him to prominent banking houses within a few weeks, but which were declined. It is suspected and reported that he has hypothecated more of these *Post* certificates as collateral than the total amount of the capital stock. As an illustration of his style of doing business, it appears that one gentleman unexpectedly found paper to a large amount bearing his name, on the street, and Winslow admitted to him the forgery of the gentleman's name; but on Winslow's intercession and promise to make good the amount, he assumed the note and received from Winslow a check in partial settlement, and notes, bearing excellent names for the balance. Since then it has transpired that these notes were forgeries, and that Winslow subsequently forged another note for a large sum upon his friend. Another case has come to light in which Winslow forged the name of a party to a note for $10,000, upon which he obtained the money. The gentleman was waited upon by the holder of the note, and asked if his name was good for the amount. "Yes, if you can get it," was the reply. "Here it is," said the unfortunate lender. The other took the note, and going to Winslow, recovered the full amount under threats of exposure and prosecution. Within a short time Winslow applied to the Maverick Bank for a loan, offering certain notes as collateral. The President found that Mr. E. D. Porter, whose name Mr. Winslow had had not indorsed his note. On the same day Mr. Winslow called at the bank and informed the President that he could not arrange his collaterals then, but would have them ready the following day. He came promptly, presented his note, indorsed with the name of Mr. Porter, and obtained $6,000. Mr. Potter showed the note to Mr. Porter, who pronounced the signature of his name a forgery. Mr. Potter sent for Winslow, and demanded the amount of the loan, and Winslow said that, if Potter would wait half an hour, he would obtain the full amount. Mr. Potter sent a trusty representative with Winslow, who returned with the money, raised, it is now thought, on a forged note of the friend to whom he had confessed. Several prominent banks have been bitten by him, but it is generally believed that their losses will not be serious. In the ordinary line of business he obtained money from the National Bank of the Commonwealth for various amounts for his own notes, indorsed by signatures which the bank officers have every reason to believe are genuine. They claim to have only a small amount of these notes, which have been received within the past two months. Some of these bear the personal signature of E. D. Winslow, with joint signatures of other parties, in which no forgeries have yet been detected. Should they prove to be so, the bank is amply secured by holding as collateral for all moneys loaned good stocks. A meeting of the Directors of the bank was held yesterday, at which the relations of Mr Winslow with the bank were fully discussed.

Those competent to fairly judge of the extent of the forgeries place the amount at not less than $400,000. The banks that hold the most paper with forged indorsements are the National Exchange, the National Security, Shoe and Leather National, Merchants' National, and National Bank of the Commonwealth. Prominent among the names forged are Leopold Morse, a prominent real estate owner and bank Director; Hon. F. B. Hayes, a leading lawyer and State Director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose recent report, criticising the management, has brought his name prominently before the public; Daniel Chamberlain, of Newton; E. F. Porter, of Newton; Charles Roberts and James H. Roberts. Before the close of business yesterday, Mr. Leopold Morse had notes to the amount of $30,000 with forged indorsements presented to him. It is stated that several of the banks have been so fortunate as to refuse, within a few days, notes that now turn out to bear forged indorsements. Mr. Winslow has recently been making inquiries concerning the sailing of steamships for ports of countries with which the United States has no extradition treaties. He is known to have said, in conversation with a friend, that Pond was a fool to stay so near home, and that if he had done anything of that kind he would be sharper than that. It is believed in some quarters that Mr. Winslow was connected with Pond, of Worcester, in this manner of misusing names of other parties. More than a year ago a note bearing the names of Mr. Winslow, Mr. Pond, and Mr. Harrington, of Brooklyn, made for $500 grew to $3,500 or $4,500 between the time it was made and discount day, and the larger amount was received by Mr. Winslow. This indicates that Mr. Pond and Mr. Winslow had a sort of copartnership arrangement in this line of dishonest dealing. The latter was intimately connected with Mr. Pond, and had aided him. It probably grew in time to be a "mutual accommodation" arrangement. Mr. Winslow's career has been an eventful one. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1830, and studied theology in the Methodist Institute at that time in Concord, N. H., but recently consolidated with the Boston University, and forming what is known as the Theological Department. On the opening of the war he enlisted as a private in Billy Wilson's Zouaves. While the regiment was lying at Yorktown he was commissioned by Gov. Anderson Chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. His health failing him he was subsequently transferred, through the personal influence of President Lincoln, to the chaplaincy of the Flag-ship Lancaster, of the Pacific squadron. It was while in this service on the Pacific coast that he first developed a mania for speculation, as when the squadron lay before San Francisco he was in the habit of going ashore and dabbling in mining and other fancy stocks, making as high as $4,000 or $5,000 in a single day and losing it the next. At the end of two years he was relieved and ordered to report to the Charlestown Navy-yard, where he drew pay as Chaplain until ordered to the Navy-yard at Pensacola. His health again failing him he was discharged from the service. He was business and publishing agent of *Zion's Herald* in 1868 to 1871, and it is said that his accounts, when he left, were dangerously mixed, but that he settled up later. During the flush times in real estate he speculated heavily, and it is believed that his financial troubles began in the "squeeze" in the real estate market. Two elegant estates he built are owned by the proprietors of the Boston *Herald*.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A GENERAL LAW FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN THE STATE—A STRINGENT LAW FOR THE TAXATION OF RAILROADS—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN GOV. BEDLE AND AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Toffey, of Jersey City, introduced a bill appropriating an additional sum of $10,000 to the State Board of Centennial Commissioners. Mr. Vail introduced a bill relating to taxation of mortgages. The bill provides that any holder of a mortgage on real estate or personal property and the owner of the property against which his mortgage runs may agree between themselves that no deduction for taxes shall be made upon the valuation of such property by reason of such mortgage—the agreement to be inserted in the mortgage. When the agreement is made the mortgage is to be exempt from taxation. Senator Kirk introduced into the Senate a bill entirely revolutionizing the savings-bank system of the State. It is a general law for the incorporation of savings banks.

The committee appointed to draft the general laws have nearly agreed upon a bill which provides for the taxation of railroad property in the State. It applies to all railroads which are not exempt by virtue of an irrepealable contract with the State from taxation under general laws, notwithstanding any conflicting provisions of their respective charters. It imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent., computed upon the cost of construction and the value of equipments and appendages of the several roads. The tax shall become due immediately after the first day of the year, and a ten per cent. per annum penalty is affixed to continued default in the payment. In case a road shall not have paid up by Feb. 1, the State may, on ex parte application, take judgment summarily against the delinquent company, and the property and franchises of the road shall be sold to satisfy the judgment. With the exception of two or three roads in the State, who hold contracts with the State for the payment of a certain sum annually into the State Treasury, in lieu of transit duties, all the companies in the State are amenable to the new law. The contract companies, as they may be called for brevity, cannot be reached, because they are protected by a clause of the Federal Constitution forbidding the passage by the States of laws impairing the validity of contracts; nor, if they could be reached, would it be in all cases desirable to include them, as in the case of the United Railroad Companies—now the Pennsylvania—who pay more in lieu of transit duties than could be demanded of them under the new law. The revenue of the State from railroads will, however, be increased by nearly half a million dollars.

The Assembly, a few days ago, appointed a committee to inquire into the advisability of adopting a salary instead of a fee system of remuneration for State officers. To-day the committee summoned Gov. Bedle before them as a witness. The Governor promptly refused to respond, claiming that, State as the Executive is a coordinate branch of the Government with the legislative, he was not obliged to obey their summons. The affair has been much talked of around the Capitol this afternoon.

NOMINATIONS OF STATE OFFICERS.

TRENTON, Jan. 25.—The Republicans of the two houses held a joint caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening to nominate candidates for State Treasurer, State Director, and State Librarian, to be elected in joint meeting to be held at noon tomorrow. The only contest was over the State Treasurer. The candidates were Messrs. Bartlett, of Trenton; Wright, of Burlington; Hayes, of Newark; Britton, of Morristown, and Hopkins, of Gloucester. Twelve ballots were taken, with varying results, when the contest was narrowed down to Messrs. Wright and Britton. George M. Wright was chosen on the thirteenth ballot, receiving 25 out of 48 votes. The nominee has been for a number of years Superintendent of Canals for the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New-Jersey, and served one term as Senator from Gloucester. His nomination is regarded as an exceptionally good one. There was no opposition to the renomination of Mr. Butts as State Director, and to that of Mr. McDonald as State Librarian.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—1 A. M.—Light rains have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light and gentle winds, and slight changes in temperature and pressure. The temperature continues below freezing north of the Ohio Valley, in the North-west, and north of Virginia. The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast, with southerly to westerly winds, clear weather in the southern portion of the Middle States, and light snow in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and lower lake region. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the north-west and upper lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee. The Mississippi has risen six inches at Cairo and five feet at Memphis. The Ohio has risen two feet at Cincinnati and five feet and a half at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, light snow, followed by clearing, slightly cooler weather during the day, rising barometer, and southerly to westerly winds.

For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, stationary temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and slight changes in temperature, westerly to southerly winds and rising barometer during the day.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Gulf States, partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi, rivers will continue to rise during Wednesday.

OPTION DEALS ON 'CHANGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, has rendered a decision to the effect that whatever may be the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Court will not protect members in what are known as option deals.

THE SIOUX NEAR FORT PEASE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25.—A letter received at Helena, Montana, from Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone River, says Sitting Bull's band of Sioux attacked a party near Fort Pease on the 2d of January, killing one man and wounding five others. Eight horses were also killed. Another party of nine are cut off from the fort by the Indians, who number several hundred. It is feared the entire garrison will be massacred, unless speedily assisted.

THE PRESIDENCY.

NOMINATION OF GOV. HAYES OF OHIO, BY HON. JOHN SHERMAN—THE PURPOSES OF THE DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 25.—Following is a letter addressed to State Senator Burns by Hon. John Sherman:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your letters of the 2d and 19th inst. were duly received, and I delayed answering the first sooner, partly for personal reasons, but mainly that I might fully consider the questions raised by you as to the approaching Presidential contest, the importance of which cannot be overstated. The election of a Democratic President means a restoration to full power in the Government of the worst elements of the rebel Confederacy. The Southern States are to be organized by violence and intimidation into a compact political power, only needing a small fragment of the Northern States to give it absolute control, when by a majority rule of the party it will govern the country as it did in the time of Pierce and Buchanan. If it should elect a President and both houses of Congress, the constitutional amendments would be disregarded; the freedmen would be nominally citizens, but really slaves; innumerable claims, swollen by perjury, would be saddled upon the Treasury, and our public credit would be impaired; the powers of the General Government would be crippled, and the honors won by our people in subduing the rebellion would be subjects of reproach rather than pride. The only safeguard from these evils is the election of a Republican President, and the adoption of a liberal Republican policy, which should be fair and even generous to the South, but firm in the maintenance of all the rights won by the war. Our election in Ohio shows that even under most adverse circumstances we can win on this basis. Every movement made by this Democratic House of Representatives is an appeal to every man who ever voted with the Republican Party to rally to its support again, and to every man who fought in the Union Army to vote with us to preserve the results of his victory. All we need is such a Presidential ticket as will give the assurance that we mean to stand by our principles, and that we wish to administer the Government honestly and economically. As to the candidates, the drift of public opinion is rapidly reducing the list, and has already diminished the chances of many of them. Above all, it has positively closed the question of a third term. The conviction that it is not safe to continue in one man for too long a period the great powers of a President is based on the strongest reasons, and this conviction is supported by so many precedents set by the voluntary retirement at the end of a second term of so many Presidents, that it would be criminal folly to disregard it. I do not believe that Gen. Grant ever seriously entertained the thought of a third term. But even if he did, the established usage against it would make his nomination an act of suicide. It would disrupt our party in every Republican State. Happily for us we do not need to look for the contingency of his nomination. Among the candidates now generally named I have no such preference that I could not heartily support either of them. They are men of marked ability, who have rendered important public service; but, considering all things, I believe the nomination of Gov. Hayes would give us more strength, taking the whole country at large, than any other man. He is better known in Ohio than elsewhere, but the qualities that have made him strong in Ohio, will, as the canvass progresses, make him stronger in every State. He was a good soldier, and though not greatly distinguished as such, he performed his full duty. And I noticed while traveling with him in Ohio that the soldiers who served under him loved and respected him. As a member of Congress he was not a leading debater or manager in party tactics, but he was always sensible, industrious, and true to his convictions and the tendencies of his party, and commanded the sincere respect of his colleagues. As Governor, thrice elected, he has shown good executive abilities, and gained great popularity not only with the Republicans, but with our adversaries. On the currency question which is likely to enter largely into the canvass, he is thoroughly sound, but is not committed to any particular measure, so as to be disabled from cooperating with any plan that may promise success. On the main questions—protection for all, and equal rights and the observance of the public faith, he is as trustworthy as any one named. He is fortunately free from the personal enmities and antagonisms that would weaken some of his competitors, and he is unblemished in name, character, and conduct, and is a native-born citizen of our State. I have thus, as you requested, given my views on the Presidential question, taken dispassionately, as if I was examining a proposition in geometry. And the result drawn from these facts, not too strongly stated, is that the Republican Party ought in their State Convention to give Gov. Hayes a united delegation, instructed to support him in the National Convention. Not that we have any special claim to have a candidate taken from Ohio, but that in Gov. Hayes we honestly believe the Republican Party in the United States will have a candidate who can combine greater popular strength and greater assurance of success than any other candidate, and with equal ability to discharge the duties of President of the United States in case of election. Let this nomination be thus presented without any wire-pulling or depreciation of others, as a conviction upon established facts, and I believe Gov. Hayes can be, and ought to be, nominated. But if our State is divided, or is not in earnest in this matter, it is far better for Gov. Hayes and the State that his name be not presented at all. We have never sufficiently cultivated our State pride, with every reason for indulging it, and thus our proper influence has been wasted and lost. Now we have a good opportunity to gratify it, and at the same time to contribute to the common good. Remember me kindly to personal friends in the Senate. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) JOHN SHERMAN.

To Hon. A. M. BURNS.

THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

A DECISION IN HIS FAVOR BY THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Supreme Court of Illinois to-day entered an order refusing to grant a mandamus ordering a special election for Mayor of Chicago, application for which was made a few weeks since by the Citizens' Association of this city. Under this order of the court the present Mayor, H. D. Colvin, holds over until April, 1877, although by the charter under which he was elected his term expired Dec. 4, 1875.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Charleston, West Va., says: Thomas Hines and William Dooley had an altercation regarding the latter's wife, and Hines threatened at the time to cut Dooley's throat. To-night he went to Dooley's store, knocked at the door, and when Dooley appeared Hines struck at him with a knife, severing the jugular. Dooley then, although probably fatally wounded, seized an instrument used for crimping boots, and felled Hines to the ground. Hines is in jail.

Later.—About two hundred armed men arrived at 10 P. M., on the steamer Judge Baker, and proceeded to the jail, took Dawson and Estep out and marched them off to the woods, where they will probably be found hanging to a tree in the morning.

Dooley, who was killed by Hines early this evening, the particulars of which are given in another dispatch, was a colored man. After the mob had carried off the Lee murderers, colored men to the number of fifty went to the jail and demanded Hines, who was delivered to them. They then followed the former crowd to the woods with their prisoner, who will probably meet the fate of the other wretches.

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The rapidity with which the news from Washington concerning the Centennial Appropriation bill spread in this city tonight, and the hearty congratulations and expressions of gratification it evoked, evidenced strongly how deep the interest is among the community in the grand undertaking. At the hotels it was the main subject of comment. The action of the House was publicly announced at the Grand Centennial concert, held under the auspices of the Press Club. The news was hailed with great enthusiasm, and the orchestra struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 25.—The Central Vermont Railroad Company has really lost a considerable amount of freight stolen at this place, and yesterday a search was made at the house of a wood-chopper named Somers, living some miles below West Lebanon, where a large amount of dry goods, groceries, tobacco, &c., was found concealed in his cellar. The wife and daughter of Somers were arrested.

GRANGERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.—Addresses were delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night by Victor E. Piolett, lecturer of the order of State Grangers; R. H. Thomas, Secretary, and Representative Rummer, of Venango, in favor of making an appropriation of $50,000 in aid of an encampment of Grangers at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS

THE M'KEE TRIAL IN ST. LOUIS.

DECISION OF THE COURT UPON THE LEGAL POINTS RAISED BY THE DEFENSE—YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION—SOME DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The attendance at the McKee trial to-day was greater than on any previous occasion. Immediately after Judge Dillon had taken his seat upon the bench he proceeded to read his decision upon the legal points raised and argued by the defense on Monday. He ruled that the case must go on; the conspiracy had been one of numerous acts, and extending over a long period of time, and the declarations of the fellow-conspirators, or accomplices, must be heard. If, when the case should be all in and the connection of McKee with the conspiracy should rest solely on the testimony of the accomplices, then the court would instruct the jury how little weight was to be attached to their evidence. The intimation was that the evidence of the Ring and McKee's connection with them would not alone be sufficient.

Both the attorneys for the Government and the defendant claim that the decision of Judge Dillon is in favor of their respective sides. McKee's lawyers claim that, under the decision, the court will be bound to rule out the evidence of all conspirators which is not corroborated by the testimony of unindicted witnesses. The prosecution maintain that the decision has no such effect, and that the order to proceed with the introduction of the testimony being offered by the Government virtually settles the question in its favor.

Public interest is unprecedented, the trial being the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes of people. The testimony introduced to-day is regarded as extremely damaging to ex-Collector Maguire, whose trial comes off next.

Following the decision of the Judge, the testimony of Sanford M. Barton, the manager of the Bingham Bros'. St. Louis distillery, was taken. He testified to the general operations of the Ring, the amounts of crooked whisky made by their house, the sums of money paid to the Ring fund, and the special assessments for the alleged purpose of buying off revenue officers and to prevent seizures. One of the sums raised in this way, witness was told by Joyce, was to go to Babcock; witness had a conversation with Engelke about the interview the latter had with McKee at the *Globe* office, but he could not recollect it distinctly enough to repeat it. The cross-examination of this witness brought out nothing new.

John H. Concannon, Deputy Collector under Charles W. Ford, and for a short time under Constantine Maguire, was the next witness. He testified to having known McKee twenty years, and that the latter was a good friend of his; saw McKee in Ford's office a dozen times, perhaps; saw him there during the visit here of Gen. Sewell, a revenue agent, in 1872 or 1873; he said that he wanted to see Fitzroy; that he had an important communication to make to him; Fitzroy was not in his office, and McKee said Finley Robb, Storekeeper at Bevis & Frazer's distillery, would do, and he wrote a note to him, which I had delivered by a young man in the office; McKee then told me Gen. Sewell was in town, and he wished Robb to know it; subsequently Robb told me that the knowledge of Sewell's presence in the city had caused them to lose several tubs of mash. Witness then recounted the manner in which John Leavenworth tried to get him to join the Ring, and proceeded: I had a brief talk with McKee on the street, and told him Brazier, the revenue agent, had arrived; at another time I told him, in pursuance of general orders from Mr. Ford, when the three other agents came, and at another time when some were expected but did not come; Mr. Ford was not at the office at the time and I could not find him, and I went to see McKee; one day McKee came to see Ford, and subsequently Ford called me to him, and told me that in all confidential matters where an exercise of prudence or judgment was required I should consult McKee; in fact, his instructions were so specific as to put me under McKee's direction; while Ford was absent in Colorado I consulted with McKee on several occasions; when Ford started away for a long trip he wrote me a letter relative to McKee; that letter was afterward abstracted from my desk, but I can give the substance of it.

The defense objected to the witness stating what was in the letter unless its exact words could be given. Discussion followed and the objection was withdrawn.

Witness continued. The note was about thus: "I have just heard that possibly some detectives will come here. If they do, make them show their credentials and then see Mr. McKee." Witness knew Simeon Ray, a nephew of McKee, was appointed Gauger after McKee sold the *Democrat*, just before the *Globe* was started; had a conversation with McKee about the pay of Ray as Gauger; McKee said he would need Ray's service in the *Globe* office, and Ray's brother would perform the duties of Gauger; Ray was willing to take part of the salary himself, give part to his brother, and let me have the remainder; spoke to Ford about it, and he said if there was no dishonest purpose in the arrangement it was all right.

The defense objected to this kind of testimony, and held that before it was admissible the Government should prove that at the time it was a violation of the Revenue law for a Gauger to do his work by proxy.

Judge Dillon (to witness)—If Ray was entitled to this compensation, and if you did no part of the work, why was it that you were to receive part of the pay?

Witness—I don't know, except, as I said before, McKee was my very good friend, and he adopted this plan to assist me.

The cross-examination of this witness brought out long statements concerning Mr. Ford; the manner in which he conducted the office of Collector, &c., which was quite favorable to that gentleman. In the main he was described as a careful, cautious man, and in the matter of seizures he never took any action until he had thoroughly investigated and found sufficient ground to proceed. Witness stated, however, that the office was virtually run by McDonald, the Supervisor, and Joyce, his Revenue Agent. Joyce would write out memoranda, and if witness did not carry them out Joyce would go to Ford and get him to instruct witness to do as Joyce requested; McKee was on Ford's bond, and their relations were intimate and confidential. I was in charge of the office whenever Ford was away, and was under instructions to consult McKee at such times about anything that came up; after Ford's death, Oct. 24, 1873, and at the time Maguire took charge, Nov. 15, McDonald took direct charge of the office, and I acted under his instructions. The witness then gave a long account of the burning of a large portion of the records of the Collector's office. On Sunday, Nov. 10, Joyce and Fitzroy said they wanted to look over some dumping papers, especially those of Bevis and Fraser. Although these records were in my charge, Joyce, who was my superior officer, had the right to examine them; I therefore told him he could look at them any time; Joyce, Fitzroy, and Bevis went to the office together, and although they did not give me even a hint that they desired to do aught but examine them, I felt certain they had another purpose, and after showing them where the papers were I left so that I should not see what was done; I knew I was doing wrong, and felt I was morally responsible for the safety of these papers; I felt certain these persons designed removing the papers, but I had no idea they intended to burn them. The papers removed were not especially Bevis & Fraser's, but all rectifiers' papers were taken; I made two reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that these documents were missing, one from a memoranda given me by Joyce, and the other from data furnished by Maguire, I did not undertake an explanation to Maguire about the missing papers, and for the reason I did not deem it necessary. Maguire made certain remarks to me after he came into office that invited my confidence and privileged me to say what I pleased to him; I therefore spoke to him about a great many things; he told me he was familiar with the Ring business heretofore, and he did not propose that it should go any further. I then told him that, with my knowledge of the revenue business, I could not run the district honestly and squarely with the forces on hand. I also told him about the papers that were missing, telling him all the circumstances of their disappearance. I have been before all the grand juries since the whisky investigations began. I do not know that I have been indicted, and I have no reason to believe the Government will treat me different from any one else. Witness denied ever having belonged to the Ring. They took particular pains, he said, to keep him out, for had he been in it would have reduced the weekly share of each. He received money however, from Fitzroy and Leavenworth, possibly $1,000 in all. On redirect examination the witness said he met McKee by accident on his way to New-York in 1873, and sold him all about Maguire's affairs, the destruction of the records of the Collector's office, and other matters connected with that office.

Alfred Bevis, of the firm of Bevis & Frazer, was the next witness, and testified to receiving information of Gen. Sewell's arrival here in 1872 from Finley Robb, who was then storekeeper in their distillery. They had several tubs of crooked mash that morning which were run into their beer sink. Some unstamped which was in their warehouse was disposed of in their house; they straightened up generally. Sewell reached their distillery two hours after they were informed of his arrival and found everything right. Bevis then recited some general operations of the Ring, and repeated his testimony in the McDonald and Avery trials about the assessments made and paid by distillers for the revenue agents Brashear and Hoagland, somebody in Washington. Witness continued: I had a conversation with McKee either in or near the *Globe* office; I spoke about Joyce removing the Hardaways and several others, and said that I thought it unwise to remove them as they knew what was going on and would certainly cause a deal of trouble; they were bitter against McDonald and Joyce and would certainly raise a fuss; McKee said that he would talk to Joyce and McDonald about the matter, or something of that kind; I don't think he made any reply to the remark that the Hardaways would make trouble; I also had a conversation with McKee while the May Grand Jury was in session; I asked him how he was getting along; he said "pretty rough;" I asked him if he was indicted, and he said that he had not hear of it, if he was, and if he was not, he could help us very much; we had not then entered our pleas of guilty; he said he had seen Megrue, but did not say what Megrue had said to him; he said nothing about Megrues going before the Grand Jury.

This closed Bevics' direct examination, and the court adjourned.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—In thd United States District Court to-day, Judge Dyer presiding, the whisky case was taken up. Louis, Samuel, Elias, and Max Rindskopf, and Christian Salentine, rectifiers; John E. Fitzgerald, Gauger, and Louis Bemis, Storekeeper, pleaded guilty to indictments for conspiracy to defraud. Nolle prosequis were entered for the other indictments against them. Nolle prosequis were also entered in the case of W. H. Redelis, who had turned State's evidence, and in the case of W. P. Hovey, storekeeper, the counsel for the Government stating that he was honest, and had been deceived. To-morrow the case against Jacob Mennernasher, A. G. W. Weissert, and H. P. Ellis for conspiracy, comes up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—In the United States Court the argument in the Brownlee crooked whisky case was closed at noon to-day. After the instructions of the court, the jury retired, and at 5 o'clock brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

LETTER FROM A REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM MICHIGAN.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* publishes this extract from a private letter written by Representative William B. Williams, of Michigan, on the amnesty debate. "The 'fun' you speak of in your favor of the 20th ult. has commenced in good earnest, and I only wish that all true Union men at the North could have seen the spirit and heard the words of the 'fire eaters' on the other side of the House. How different from two years ago! Then they were as meek and humble as repentant rebels ought to be—the next session, when reinforced by the 'fire in the rear' from the North, a strong addition was promised for them at this session, they became haughty, overbearing, and insolent in their demeanor, and now, at this session, with the strong reinforcements from the North and South in their ranks, they presented a cold front and demanded as a right, in the most insolent manner, the restoration of all the balance of unrepentant rebels to seats in Congress, to power and to control. We met them with a flag of truce, but they treated it as of old was their wont. We asked in the mildest terms for a parley, for an attempt at adjustment, but they scorned our attempts and demanded unconditional surrender, which not being granted they attacked us with the old 'rebel yell' only to find themselves met by foemen worthy of their steel, and flanked on every side by legislative skill and their weapons taken from them. I do not know how it may appear to others, but to me my vote cast for amnesty to Jefferson Davis seemed equivalent to voting for him as a member of the Senate or House of the United States. I could not do it, and I will not do it. I have no hatred toward him, but I do not want him to make laws for me. Neither am I inclined to admit that we of the North have been for fifteen years altogether in the wrong and the South altogether right, and therefore that they should have the right to demand a pardon. If amnesty is a boon, it belongs to the North to grant it, not the South to demand it."

A NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

A letter is printed, signed by Daniel Macy, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire. The writer says: "The evils of our irredeemable paper currency are due to two causes—a bad system and the loss of credit which follows extravagant and wasteful administration of the public money. It is plain that we must return to the Constitutional specie bases before we can secure stability to business, safety to capital, or a reasonable and steady reward for labor. How this may be best and most speedily effected without the ruinous results of hasty changes ought to require the attention of the wisest and most prudent men of the whole country until it is attained." The letter also says: "Regarding our system of State Government and the preservation of the sovereignty and reserved rights of the States as essential to liberty, I most earnestly desire that by a liberal policy, wise and just administration, forgetfulness of all past dissensions, a profitable and fair commercial intercourse, and the cultivation of fraternal and patriotic feelings, the Union which our forefathers established may remain unshaken for all coming ages."

THE VERY OLDEST YET.

The Rochester *Express* of Monday says: "There is a man in the Ontario County Poor-house, named Arckless Fletcher, who reached the great age of *one hundred and thirteen years* Oct. 12, 1875. He is a mulatto, was born in Boston, and came to New-York State when twelve years of age. His father was born in Boston, and his mother in Belfast, Ireland. Fletcher can read and write, is temperate, eye-sight good, and does light work about the County-house. He makes quite good sketches with the pencil. He does not remember ever seeing Washington, but says he drank some of the tea that was 'spilled' in Boston Harbor. Fletcher has been married twice, and says he has been the father of twenty-five children—twenty-four boys and one girl. His wives and several children died many years ago; but he has no knowledge of the whereabouts of the other children, if any are yet alive. His father was a temperate man, but his mother used to drink liquor occasionally. His statements are believed to be truthful by those who know him. Prof. Noel T. Clark, Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, knows Fletcher, and has no doubt of his being of the full age he claims—113 years. His health is good, and he bids fair to live many years yet. Preparation has been made to take him to Philadelphia next 4th of July."

THE DIOCESE OF IOWA.

The Chicago *Journal* says that the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, which is still without a Bishop, has decided not to call a special convention for the election of Bishop Lee's successor. The bishopric will therefore remain vacant until the meeting of the annual convention, which will be held at Des Moines in May next.

JOVELLAR AGAIN IN CUBA.

HIS RECEPTION IN HAVANA.

THE ADDRESS UPON HIS TAKING COMMAND —NO NEW TAXES TO BE IMPOSED—RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS—ESTATES DESTROYED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876.

The arrival of Gen. Jovellar, to take for the second time the difficult command of this island, has been hailed for some days past by the press of this city as the probable end of all our woes. The *Diario* gushed out in a laudatory article of the General a few days before his arrival, and recounted his numerous services to the Spanish Crown, and recited the laurels he has recently won in the operations against the Carlists; his success in organizing the last draft and preparing an army of reinforcement of 80,000 men, which he was to command under the King in still further campaigns; his particular attention to the affairs of this island, and the proof shown by the 20,000 men he has sent here during his ministry as Minister of War, and later Presidency of the Council of State. The *Diario* recalls all this, and the brilliant prospect offered to Gen. Jovellar to gain still further laurels in his military career, in order to laud him for his patriotic abnegation in giving up the Ministry of War, the brilliant position of Chief of Staff to his Majesty, and accepting again the most difficult charge of Captain General of Cuba—a proof positive that Gen. Jovellar will gain more satisfaction and applause thereby than winning new honors and glory in the mountains of Navarre. The *Diario* states that much is expected of him in the present crisis, and calls again upon the loyal to support him. All, rich and poor, are begged to lend their aid to restore peace and prosperity to Cuba.

Early on Tuesday morning the object of all this solicitude, Lieut. Gen. Joaquin Jovellar y Soler, arrived from Spain on board of the mail steamer Guipuzcoa. The principal authorities and committees from the City Council, other corporations, and the never-failing and ubiquitous Casino Español, immediately went on board to welcome him. Noon was the hour fixed for his landing, and, at precisely that hour, the usual booming of cannon from the Rabaña fort announced that he had left the ship. A few minutes sufficed for the barge to reach the wharf where he was to land, and where the Acting Captain General, City Council, and other corporations, with a crowd of officers, civil and military, were in waiting for him. An immense crowd lined the wharves, hung from windows and house-tops, and filled the streets, kept back by the usual double line of Volunteers—an expectant, gazing, curious crowd, but not apparently an enthusiastic one. A few arches hung with palm branches and Chinese lanterns, and further adorned with Jovellar's portrait and the arms of Spain and of the city, had been improvised near the "Templete," and as Jovellar slowly walked up the short street leading from the wharf to the Plaza de Armas, and around the sides of this on his way to the Palace, where he was to take the oath of office and receive from Gen Carbo the baton of command, the centre of all gazers, he must have felt the great responsibility he has taken upon himself and been aware how much is expected of him. "How pale he looks," said one observer. "Yes; he has the 'autonomia'—brought it from Spain," replied another of the crowd, speaking as if autonomy for Cuba was a case of measles. This last observation will show how general is the idea that Jovellar has power to settle the affairs of the island, and the supposed manner in which they will be settled. Having complied with all the formalities of taking command, Gen. Jovellar dismissed the Volunteers, who broke up and retired after some cheering. The houses and shops in the narrow streets of Obispo, O'Reilly, and Mercaderes leading into the Plaza de Armas, were all adorned in holiday attire with Spanish flags and colors, and are to remain so until the King's birthday. During the afternoon handbills were profusely circulated, calling upon the loyal to attend at a serenade to be given that same evening, which passed off very well. A number of detachments from the Volunteer battalions met at the Gabel Park and marched to the plaza in procession with lighted torches and bands of music. A committee of their officers, headed by the Marques de Aguas Claras, waited upon Jovellar and made several speeches, the bands played a selection of operatic airs on the plaza for a couple of hours, a large crowd listened listlessly, and the patriotic demonstration over which so much trouble had been taken to make it a success was over. The journals print the speeches of welcome made upon Jovellar's arrival and the address upon his taking command. The official addresses to the inhabitants, the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, have also been published. In commenting upon these the *Diario* repeats that the loyal in Cuba have unbounded confidence in Jovellar as the one who will save the situation, and again praises him for his patriotic and unselfish abnegation in giving up easy and brilliant glory in Navarre to conquer in Cuba the difficulties of a complicated situation. In his address, speaking of the insurrection, Jovellar states "that during its long existence it has been gradually losing its primitive elements, and, its homogeneity lost, is developing the germs of dangerous social disturbances, dangerous, therefore, for all, including its own initiators and oldest partisans"—a very just observation, from which he deduces that "it is the interests of not only the honor and integrity of the country, but also the wealth and prosperity of the island, and its commerce with other nations, to suffocate an insurrection which is tending fatally to transform the peace of the island, into a sense contrary to all progress." The triumph of the insurgents, says the *Diario*, would be the death-blow to civilization in Cuba. Jovellar makes no illusory promises, but states further "that the realization of this difficult task must be a work of method, vigor, and constancy. No new taxes will be imposed, but the continuation of the sacrifices hitherto made in that respect will be required, in order to attend to the needs of the war and carry out the operations of an active persecution of the enemy." The *Diario* does not pretend that the Government can throw off its heavy burden of taxation, but that it can improve the administration, and introduce therein all the order, morality, and economy possible, which the needs of the State and the interests of the public welfare demand. In the address to the Army Jovellar reminds the soldiers that they are called upon to preserve in these distant regions the name of Spain, and urges them to labor still for the pacification of Cuba, which is a great part of her soil, her fortune, and her honor. The address to the Volunteers is of the usual complimentary nature of such addresses in analogous cases.

The newly appointed Bishop of this diocese also arrived as a passenger in the Guipuzcoa, and landed on Tuesday afternoon. Some two hundred priests, friars, seminarians, &c., filed from the cathedral to the wharf to receive him, and after arraying himself at the "Tempecte" in his episcopal robes and mitre, he walked back in procession under a pallium to the cathedral, stopping occasionally to take breath and bless the crowd. At the cathedral he said mass and preached a short sermon, and afterward went to pay his respects to Gen. Jovellar, his fellow passenger. Rubi, the Royal Commissioner, also called on the Captain General, and from all indications it is believed that there will be perfect harmony and accord between these two high officials.

Regarding military operations, the *Diario* states that it is in constant receipt of letters from merchants and planters urging it to press upon the public and Government the necessity of doing everything possible to protect the agriculture of the disturbed district. The last official reports state that Col. Fortun's column in operations from the 3d to the 10th inst., through Manacas, Pozo Colorado, Nazareno, and other places in the Remedios district, had encountered and beaten the insurgents on several occasions, causing a loss to them of four killed and many wounded, who were carried off. Nine negroes were recaptured, and a quantity of arms and material of war taken. On the 12th the Cardenas battalion had several encounters with various groups of Rodriguez, body of insurgents, near Sagua la Chico, which have been committing such ravages in that district, killing four of them. The Baza Battalion reports having destroyed two insurgent tanneries, several farms, and a shoe-shop, killing two insurgents and making one other a prisoner. A party of insurgents set fire to and destroyed the estate "Flor do Cuba," near Sagua, on the 16th inst. This is attributed to the estate having been left without an armed force upon it, the owner deeming such an expense unnecessary. There are also reports of fires having occurred on other estates, attributed to the torch of the insurgents.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF PERU.

PANAMA, Jan. 16.—The *Star and Herald* says: Our exchanges by the Costa Rica are entirely barren of general interest, except the confirmation in the *Aurora* (Leon newspaper) of the uprising of Gen. Don José Maria Medina, at Gracios, in Honduras, and the upsetting of the President Don Ponciano Leiva.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaraguan Government had named Don Anselmo H. Rivas as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Guatemala for considering the confederation of the five Central American States.

HONDURAS.

A new port on the Mosquito Coast, named Iriona, has been declared opened.

COLOMBIA.

A series of articles in the Panama *Star and Herald* on the Panama Railroad are attracting much attention. The Government proposes an investigation into the matters brought to light. The Magdalena and Antioquia Railroad progresses favorably and is expected to be soon open to trade.

Mr. John G. Meiggs has left Lima for the United States and Europe. It is understood that he has a commission from the President to essay the floating of the £3,000,000 sterling authorized by an act of Congress for the completion of the railways.

CHILI.

The forcible expulsion of forty-one Chilians from Peru is exciting attention.

BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Commission for the delineation of its frontier lines bordering on Brazil, as fixed by the treaty of 1868, have refused to go on with the work, protesting against the proceedings of the Brazilian Commissioners as infractions of the treaty.

ARGENTINA.

News from the Swiss colony had reached Santa Fé Nov. 25, 1875, announcing a surprise of 300 Indians by Mr. Moore's expedition, in which forty Indians were killed and sixty taken prisoners. In Saladillo, Nov. 26, 1875, renewed alarms were spreading. The fugitive country folks had brought the news that the regions of Alvear were swarming with Indians.

URUGUAY.

An Argentine-Uruguay alliance is much talked of. Señor Banzà, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay at Buenos Ayres, is said to have instructions to that effect.

THE GRAND ARMY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT AT ALBANY.

The Annual Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Martin's Opera house in Albany at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance of delegates was very large. At 9 o'clock, according to notice already conveyed to them, the delegates began to assemble at the spacious rooms of the Grand Army, in Ransom's building, preparatory to being escorted to the hall in which the sessions were to be held. An escort, consisting of ten men from each of the three posts in Albany, was detailed for escort and guard duty, under command of Lieut. Joseph Wallace, of Post No. 5, officer of the day, and Lieuts. Homer Dodge, of No. 121, and W. H. Brainard, of No. 63, as officers of the guard. The Opera-house reached, the escort halted, came to a front, and, opening ranks, allowed the delegates to file into the building and take the seats reserved for them on the main floor. This had been so arranged that a clear space of thirty by twenty-five feet was left in front of the stage, on the right and left of which were the stations of the Junior Vice Department Commander and Chaplain, and at the extremity fronting the stage was the station of the Senior Vice Department Commander, each station being designated by its appropriate pedestal. The Department Commander's station was on the stage, with the various members of his staff on either side. At the entrances to the hall and stage were stationed guards. After music by the band stationed in the gallery, Alderman Robert K. Oliver, a member of the order, introduced to his comrades Hon. Edmund L. Judson, Mayor of the city. Mayor Judson, who was received with enthusiastic applause, made a short address of welcome, which was responded to in an appropriate manner by Commander Palmer. At the conclusion of the latter's address the encampment, on motion of Capt. Tanner, of Kings County, gave the Grand Army cheer in acknowledgment of Mayor Judson's welcome. "Marching through Georgia," played in a spirit-stirring manner by the band, concluded the reception. The encampment was then called to order for the business session by Department Commander Palmer, who delivered the annual address. He alluded to the organization of the order ten years ago, and said the Centennial year upon which they had just entered would be an important era in their history. The Commander in Chief, the speaker said, desired that the reunion of the Grand Army at Philadelphia should be made the event in the history of the order. Commandant Palmer concluded by thanking his comrades for the generous support extended to him while Commander of the Department of New-York. Various reports from the department officers were then read, after which a recess was taken until to-morrow morning.

THE ARTISTS' FUND.

SALE OF PICTURES CONTRIBUTED IN AID OF THE FUND.

The sale by auction of pictures contributed in aid of the Artists' Fund took place in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building last evening, Mr. Robert Somerville officiating as auctioneer. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, sharp competition occurring for the possession of Eastman Johnson's "What the Shell Says," for J. G. Brown's two works, Mr. Gifford's "Sunrise on the Matterhorn," George H. Boughton's and F. O. C. Darley's crayons, and for a few other works bearing well-known names. At these fund sales, of which that of last night was the sixteenth, buyers usually bid more liberally than they are accustomed to do on ordinary occasions, as it is understood that the larger portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the increase of the fund in aid of the families of deceased artists who have been members of the association. Following is a list of the pictures sold last evening, and the prices obtained, which are exclusive of the frames:

"Orange County," by John Carlin, $15; "Stamford, Conn.," A. C. Howland, $28; "Skaneateles Lake," J. D. Barrow, $15; "October on the Salt Meadows," Vincent Colyer, $25; "Statuette of Charlotte Cushman," Carl Muller, $13; "Noon," John Pope, $95; "Morning," John Carlin, $20; "Moonrise, Grand Menan," A. T. Bricher, $200; "Little Sunshine," G. C. Lambdin, $135; "Glenn Lyn," T. A. Richards, $30; "Valley of Housatonic," John Williamson, $12; "A Widow at Capri," Louis Lang, $30; "The Friends," D. M. Carter, $87; "The Reaper," J. M. Falconer, $50; "Lake Ontario," Homer Martin, $26; "A Quiet Whiff," P. P. Ryder, $135; Two vases decorated with etchings by Carl Muller, $25; "North Wales," Ernest Parton, $90; "Barnegat Beach," F. A. Silva, $50; "Overhanging Elms," Ed. Gay, $80; "Old New-York at Seventy-sixth Street," Eliza Greatorex, $92 50, including frame; "Near the Coliseum, Rome," D. M. Armstrong, $40; "Interior at Capri," Louis Lang, $60; "Newport, R. I.," C. C. Griswold, $27; "Keene Valley," Arthur Parton, $75; "A Brunette," A. Lawrie, $82; "Isle of Shoals," Charles Parsons, $10; "Camping Out—Adirondacks," H. Fuechse, $60; "Contadina," H. A. Loop, $75; "Head of the Column," Julian Scott, $100; "Good Dog, Scotty," A. F. Tait, $540; "The Lost Will," C. F. Blauvelt, $90; "Near Jamaica, Long Island," C. H. Miller, $65; "Summer Afternoon," William Morgan, $76; "New-England Home," R. W. Hubbard, $135; "Hiding," J. G. Brown, $150; "Berkshire Meadows," J. B. Bristol, $155; "Shelling Peas, Normandy," George H. Boughton, $50; "Bald Peak, Moriah, N. Y.," A. H. Wyant, $80; "Wandering Minstrels," F. O. C. Darley, $65; "Twilight on the Marsh," W. Whittredge, $80; "Column of St. Mark," J. F. Weir, $100; "Autumn Fog," W. H. Beard, $85; "Roaring Brook," J. W. Casilear, $160; "Brittany Flower Girl," Thomas Hicks, $500; "Matterhorn, Sunrise," S. R. Gifford, $250; "As Much as he Can Stand," S. J. Guy, $400; "Close of Day," H. W. Robbins, Jr., $65; "The Secret," W. J. Hennessy, $20; "On the Saco" D. Huntington, $165; "Connecticut River," David Johnson, $200; "What the Shell Says," Eastman Johnson, $725; "Sunset," M. F. H. De Haas, $270; "The Arno, Italy," J. F. Cropsey, $165; "Waiting for the Claws to Grow," George C. Lambdin, $36; "Lagoon, Venice," R. S. Gifford, $95; "Sure Catch," J. G. Brown, $305; "Cape Ann," A. T. Bricher, $210; "The Ballad, Normandy," George H. Boughton, $26; "Twilight, Long Island," C. H. Miller, $130; "Fisherman's Pride," George H. Story, $85; "The Wilderness," J. L. Fitch, $35; "Landscape," John Pope, $80; "The North Dutch Church, 1875," J. M. Falconer, $75; "Sunset," J. M. Nicoll, $55; "Wayside Shrine," G. H. Jewell, $30; "Trout Brook," A. C. Howland, $50; "Beverly, Cape Ann," C. Parsons, $170; "Strictly Confidential," Alfred Jones, $75; "The Alban Mount," C. P. Cranch, $30; "Sugar Loaf Mountain," John Williamson, $30; "Winter in Brittany," Thomas Hicks, $125; "New-England," R. W. Hubbard, $135; "New-York Harbor," F. A. Silva, $115; "Green Mountains, Vt.," W. L. Sonntag, $80; "Le Croix d' Expiation," W. J. Hennessy, $40; "Brook Study," David Johnson, $160; "The Catskills," J. W. Casilear, $155; "The Newspaper," P. P. Ryder, $105; "Setters and Grouse," A. F. Tait, $450.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch from Victoria to the *Mail* says the Legislature has by vote unanimously indorsed the rejection by the Walkem Government of the last Dominion offer, (the $750,000 offer to this province,) and by the same vote decided to appeal to the Imperial Government.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 25.

SENATE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a petition signed by a large number of ladies asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote.

Mr. SARGENT said the petition was signed by many eminent ladies, and they set forth their request in such language as should reach the ear of the Senate. He asked that the petition be read by the Secretary.

After it had been read, Mr. SARGENT said he had no doubt that this great movement of woman suffrage would prevail. It was making progress day by day. He referred to woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory, and said it was indorsed there by the judiciary, by the press, and by the people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than in the capital of the nation, and, therefore, asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the District. It was so referred.

THE MILITIA.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the aggregate number of the organized militia of the several States. Agreed to.

AN EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to establish an educational fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PUBLIC LANDS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. Placed on the calendar.

REVISION OF THE JOINT RULES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved to take up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to a revision of the joint rules for the government of the two houses of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the Senate had just sent to the House a resolution repealing the twenty-second joint rule, and no further action should be taken at present. The joint rules, with the exception of the twenty-second, could be adopted by the House, as they had been by the Senate, and then there would be joint rules to work under.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he congratulated the Senate and the country upon the abolition of the twenty-second joint rule. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that he introduced a bill to cover matter considered in the twenty-second joint rule, and a matter of so much importance as the counting of the vote for President and Vice President should be dealt with by a law and not by a single joint rule.

After further discussion Mr. BAYARD withdrew his motion to take up the resolution.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, submitted an amendment declaring that the commission shall be appointed for the purpose of obtaining information which may serve as a guide to the system of legislation best fitted for the District of Columbia, the several Territories of the United States, and other places subject to the legislation of Congress, in reference to the question of revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic and fermented liquors, and the effect of the use of such liquors upon the morals and the welfare of the people of such District, Territories, and places. The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance on the 21st of January were also concurred in, and the bill was passed as amended—yeas, 37; nays, 20—Messrs. Booth, of California, and Withers, of Virginia, voting with the Republicans, in favor of the bill.

ENTRIES OF LAND WITHIN RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, called up the Senate bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Department. Mr. HARVEY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, and quoted from several decisions of the Interior Department against the rights of settlers, which, he said, were erroneous, and settlers could not have their rights decided in the courts in consequence of such decisions.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said he was in favor of any legislation to allow these cases to be settled in the courts, but he did not believe Congress should pass a law conferring title.

Mr. SARGENT said Congress should lay down some rule to govern these railroad companies in this matter. The decisions of the Land Office had been erroneous, and it was the duty of Congress to correct them. The people of the West were being persecuted day by day by the railroad companies. Senators who were comfortable in their Eastern homes, and had not these wrongs to deal with, should listen to Western Senators.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said aid had been granted to probably a hundred railroad companies. Laws which had heretofore been construed in favor of the settlers, within two or three years past had been reversed, and were now just the opposite, and they had been opposite since Columbus Delano was Secretary of the Interior and Willis Drummond was Commissioner of the General Land Office. There was no appeal from the decision of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, said he knew of a number of contested cases along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The company held title by virtue of the decision of Secretary Delano. The settlers could not go into court now, and he hoped there would be legislation to enable them to go into court and assert their rights.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said the decisions of the late Secretary of the Interior in the cases complained of were erroneous. He desired to protect the settlers as much as possible, and thought the bill should be made more explicit.

Pending discussion, Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

PETITION TO ABOLISH THE SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolition of the Senate, and transfer of the powers of that body to the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then, at 4:30, went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call committees for reports.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust bonds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer of the United States. Passed.

Mr. COX, of New-York, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back adversely three bills proposing to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of banks that are not national banks. Laid on the table.

Mr. TERRY, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the orders and instructions under which Quarter-master Gen. Meigs is acting during his absence from the United States. Adopted.

Mr. JENKS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the bill supplementary to the Pension act, providing that in case of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the Examining Surgeon's certificate; also, repealing the law which makes bounty land warrants personal property. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. RUSK, of Wisconsin, from the same committee, reported the bill to increase pensions in certain cases. It provides that persons who in the military or naval service have lost one hand and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled, shall be entitled to a pension for each of those disabilities.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

After the call of the committees was concluded, the House at 1 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the Chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, advocated the bill as not only strictly constitutional, but as demanded by every sentiment of national honor, national integrity, and national glory.

Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, opposed the bill because he regarded it as unauthorized in the Constitution. He also opposed it as being at variance with the pledge made by the Centennial Commissioners that Congressional aid should not be asked for the enterprise.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of the bill.

The debate was continued by Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, in favor of the bill, and by Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Goodin, of Kansas, against it.

Mr. LAMAR spoke under a rule limiting the time to ten minutes, but as soon as that time expired Mr. Garfield rose, and, being recognized, courteously yielded his time to Mr. Lamar.

Mr. REA, of Missouri, spoke against the bill, and then the general discussion having closed, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved (as a test vote,) to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. The motion was rejected—101 to 126.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, offered an amendment authorizing the Governor of Texas to appoint two Commissioners from that State in the place of those acting under a former appointment, but, on a point of order, the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. MILLS explained that Texas desired to be represented at the celebration, but that she would not be represented by two such gentlemen as those who had been appointed.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sheakley, of Pennsylvania, for free admission on the Fourth of July and every Thursday, was rejected, and several other amendments were proposed and rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the select committee which had reported the bill, having an hour to close the debate, yielded portions of his time to other members, and further speeches were made for the bill by Messrs. Young, of Tennessee, and Randall, of Pennsylvania.

A large number of requests for leave to have speeches on the Centennial bill printed in the *Congressional Record* were made and granted.

An amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, requiring the payment in full to the Treasury of any balance that may be left in the hands of the Finance Committee before any dividend or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the stockholders, was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The bill was passed—yeas, 146; nays, 130. The announcement was greeted with applause. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, G. A. Bagley, Baker of New-York, Ballou, Banks, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Blaine, Blair, Bliss, Bradley, Brown of Kansas, Burleigh, Cason, Caswell, Chapin, Chittenden, Clymer, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Danforth, Darrall, Davy, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Egbert, Ellis, Farwell, Forney, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Ganse, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Harris of Massachusetts, Harrison, Hathorn, Hewitt of New-York, Hill, Hoar, Hoag, Hopkins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jenks, Jones of Kentucky, Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, King, Lamar, Landers of Connecticut, Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Mackey of South Carolina, Mackey of Pennsylvania, Magoon, Marsh, McDougall, McCrary, McDill, Meade, Miller, Morey, Monroe, Money, Morgan, Mutchler, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, Phillips of Kansas, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Powell, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Reagan, Reilly of Missouri, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross of New-Jersey, Ross of Pennsylvania, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Thompson, Throckmorton, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Van Vorhes, Waddell, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walls, Ward, Warren, Wells of Missouri, Wells of Mississippi, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Williams of New-York, Williams, A. S., of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Willshire, Wood of Pennsylvania, Wood of New-York, Woodburn, Woodworth, Young—146.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, J. H. Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Buckner, Burchard of Illinois, Burchard of Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Candler, Cannon, Cate, Caulfield, Clarke of Kentucky, Clarke of Missouri, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglass, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Fort, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunther, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Hartridge, Hartell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt of Alabama, Hooker, Haskins, House, Hunton, Hurd, Jones of New-Hampshire, Joyce, Kerr, Kimball, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Lewis, Lord, Lynde, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, New, Phelps, Phillips of Missouri, Poppleton, Potter, Rea, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Rusk, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Avery, Thomas, Thornburgh, Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waldron, Walker of Virginia, Walling, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wilke, Willard, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Indiana, W. B. Williams of Michigan, Wills, Wilson of West Virginia, Wilson of Iowa, Yates—130.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

THIRTEENTH DAY OF THE LANDIS TRIAL AT BRIDGETON — THE REBUTTING TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The State continued the offering of rebutting evidence, and called Frank P. Crocker, publisher of the Vineland *Weekly*, to testify to certain articles written by Landis, and published in the *Weekly*. The fact was elicited that in 1868 the prisoner wrote a communication giving an account of his marriage to Miss Meade, and the steps taken by her relatives to put her father in an insane asylum because of his insanity. Dr. Lewis W. Brown testified that he attended Carruth from the time of the shooting until he died. In June last, soon after his removal from the printing office to his residence, a piece of bone, one eighth of an inch long and one-sixth of an inch wide, was removed by the witness from the lips of the wound in his head, it having been brought to that position by the continuous discharge of pus. The injury in the neck, caused by a splinter of the bullet, continued to swell until April, and was reduced and caused to evacuate by constant poulticing, and when it did discharge the matter passed through the hole made by the bullet, whence it passed into the brain. This witness contradicted the evidence of previous witnesses on an important point. They testified to a tit-like protuberance in the orifice of the wound, and the defense set up a claim that this was the projection of an abscess, and that had it been punctured the abscess would have discharged, and have caused the three other abscesses to discharge through it, thus preventing the coma which possessed Carruth before he died. The Doctor testified emphatically that there was no such protrusion in the orifice of the wound. The witness stated that up to the time of Carruth's departing for New-York he was gradually improving, but that upon his return to Vineland he began to decline, and steadily went backward until he died. This witness was present when Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, introduced a gum catheter a distance of two and a half inches by actual measurement made then and there into the brain of Carruth. Dr. Gross held his thumb on the instrument while the witness measured the distance.

Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia, testified that he made the post-mortem examination, that he observed no protrusion through the mouth of the wound, and that the abscesses were not in contact with the orifice. He gave as his opinion that abscesses in the brain should only be operated on where justifying circumstances exist. Had a protrusion really existed in the hole in the head the witness would consider that it might have been hernia or an abscess protrusion. It was evident, stated the witness, that the abscess nearest the orifice never pointed out of the wound, and if anything did it was not an abscess.

Dr. John C. Morgan testified that he had considerable experience in surgery in the Army during the war, and since in his private practice; he made nine visits to Carruth and probed the wound two or three times; great caution was used in doing so; the patient continued to improve very rapidly, and on May 22 he was so far improved as to be considered convalescent; at this time the witness and Dr. Fuller jointly gave a certificate to that effect, which was used in securing the prisoner's release on bail. In the first probing the witness testified that he either followed the track made by Dr. Gross' probe or the track made by the fragment of bone that had been driven into the brain by the ball.

The Attorney General put in evidence a supplement to an act creating the Township of Vineland, which sets forth that the Township Committee shall have power to erect statuary, vases, fountains, and other works of art in Vineland. He also attempted to show that Landis while in Europe, wrote a number of agricultural lectures for the Vineland *Weekly*. The speech of the defendant, made in England, was also offered in evidence, but the court overruled the offer for the present. Dr. John Ingram, of Vineland, testified that he has known Landis over ten years, and has met him frequently since his return from abroad, and has heard him deliver two speeches since said return, which he considered connected and coherent. The witness had never discovered in him any signs of insanity. The court then adjourned for the day.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

PREVALENCE OF GLANDERS AND FARCY AMONG HORSES—THE DEATH RATE.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the attention of the Commissioners was called to the prevalence of glanders and farcy among the horses offered for sale at the horse market at Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue. A communication was received from Mr. Henry Bergh, stating that in various ways the contagion is communicated to healthy animals, by contact at the markets, in stables, and at the public hydrants. Mr. Bergh requests that the Superintendent and another officer of the society be appointed Inspectors of the Health Department, without pay, for the purpose of seizing and condemning glandered and farcinous animals. Communications were also received from Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. Liautard, Consulting Veterinary Surgeon, urging the board to adopt stringent measures to remedy the evil, and recommending a more efficient system of inspection than at present prevails.

Col. Prentice, counsel to the board, presented a statement that there were two suits pending, the action of George Pessinger, for $6,000 damages to his stall at Washington Market, remanded by order of the board in 1873, and a suit brought in the name of Alice E. Hallwell, for damages resulting from vaccination, performed under the orders of a previous board, in 1871.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register, presented the following:

There were 600 deaths reported during the week ending Saturday, the 22d inst., being 58 more than were reported the previous week, and 64 less than were reported during the corresponding week in 1875. The actual number of deaths which occurred during the week ending Jan. 15 was 524, or 172 less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1875, showing an annual death-rate of 25.84 per 1,000, estimating the population at 1,054,413.

There was an increase of 14 deaths reported during the week from small pox, 13 from diphtheria, 6 from membranous croup, 7 from whooping cough, 46 from phthisis pulmonalis, 8 from pneumonia, 9 from hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 7 from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 40 of children under 5 years of age and 30 in institutions, and 1 death less of measles, 4 of scarlatina, 2 of typhoid fever, 9 of bronchitis, 8 of heart disease, 1 of apoplexy, 2 of Bright's disease and nephritis than were reported the previous week.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 15, typhoid fever, 10; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 60; diphtheria, 128; scarlet fever, 61; small-pox, 50.

Week ending Jan. 22, typhoid fever, 4; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 62; diphtheria, 155; scarlet fever, 45; small-pox, 43.

LAW REPORTS.

ALLEGED UNFAIR DEFENSE.

THE RECEIVER OF THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD WISHES TO BECOME A CO-DEFENDANT IN THE SUITS AGAINST THE COMPANY — COLLUSION CHARGED BY HIM.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to have Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railway Company, made a co-defendant in the foreclosure suit brought against the company by John M. Harlow, the Trustee of the first mortgage bondholders. The application was presented on the petition of Mr. Southworth, who alleges that the examination which he has been able to make reveals evidences of systematic intrigue and collusion; that under the recent management large sums of money were wrongfully expended, and that the action is not defended in a fair and disinterested way, but that the design is to permit a foreclosure for the benefit of a clique and on behalf of the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, of which the members of the clique are Directors. The latter company, he alleges, is proposing to lease the Bleecker Street Railroad, paying in return the debts and interest on the latter's bonds, &c. This shows, in his opinion, that the Bleecker Street Railroad is able to pay, and its income should be applied to the benefit of the stockholders. Again, the former management did not make use or take advantage of the additions to the franchise of the company under the act of 1873, which authorized an extension of the road. If the resources of the company had been honestly administered in the past, he says, the road would have been remunerative and paid dividends. The defendants, by affidavits, denied the charges of wastefulness and mismanagement, and stated that the leasing of the road would be for the best interests of the bond and stockholders of whom they form a part. Again, in the suit of George K. Sistare against the company appear the same counsel as now appear for the Receiver, and the latter would, if the application was granted, be a plaintiff in the Sistare suit and a defendant in the other suit, which would be unfair. The former management took no advantage of the extension of the company's franchise, because they could not raise the $150,000 necessary to do the requisite work. Again, the railroad, they claim, is paying better this Winter than it did during the last for the reason that there is less snow on the ground and that consequently there is no need for the doubling-up of the teams and the running of fewer cars.

Judge Barrett, after hearing the argument, took the papers, reserving his decision. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler appeared for the Receiver; Edward Patterson for Sistare; John M. Scribner for the Railroad Directors, and Devlin, Muller & Trull for Harlow.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER TRIAL.

THE CASE CLOSED FOR THE PROSECUTION —OPENING OF THE DEFENSE—INSANITY THE PLEA OF THE PRISONER.

The trial of Joseph J. Burroughs, for the murder of his wife, was continued yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt and a jury.

Christopher Bell, of No. 552 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, was the first witness sworn. He testified that on the Monday evening preceding the murder the prisoner came into his (witness') place, accompanied by another man, and wanted to purchase a knife; both men appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Burroughs asked the witness to trust him for a knife, but he refused, and they went off without it.

Officer Delaney testified that about a week before the shooting he ejected the prisoner from the apartments occupied by the deceased; Burroughs pleaded with his wife to return to him, but she refused, on account of his dissolute habits.

Moses C. Roof, who formerly resided next door to the dwelling occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, testified to the fact that he had frequently heard the prisoner quarreling with deceased. Mrs. Roof also testified that she had heard Burroughs threaten to kill his wife, and that Mrs. Burroughs hid herself in the cellar through fear.

Eliza Jane Staler narrated the particulars of a quarrel which she had witnessed between Burroughs and his wife, in which the former swore that he would cut his wife's throat before morning. Arthur J. Heaney, a pawnbroker, testified that he sold Burroughs the pistol with which the murder was committed on Nov. 10, 1875, and that Burroughs said he wanted it to kill rats with.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. John A. Taylor, of counsel for the prisoner, then opened the case for the defense, occupying the entire afternoon session of the court. The theory of the defense will be that of insanity.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEY INVESTED IN A LOSING SPECULATION—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS THE GROUNDWORK OF THE COMPLAINT.

An odd suit, for alleged fraudulent transactions, was brought to trial before Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The case was that of Melvin Hard vs. James S. Sturgis and Thomas Keech. The plaintiff alleges that on May 31, 1871, the defendants, with intent to deceive and defraud him, falsely and fraudulently represented to him that they had purchased of James Foley patents for making paper out of rice grass, and also a lot of land on which the grass was growing. They said the property was worth $100,000, and that they would sell him one-eighth share for $10,000. They claimed to have put $30,000 into the scheme, with which land had been bought and mills erected, and made all manner of plausible statements as to the advantages to be derived from the venture. Pulp, they said, was worth from five to eight cents per pound, and they could sell 3,000 tons of it at $20 per ton. The plaintiff, relying on these statements, as he says, put $10,000 into the speculation. He now states that the defendants had not then purchased the patents, &c., from Foley, and that these were not then valuable any more than now, but are really almost worthless. The defendants, too, did not put $30,000 into the venture. The defendants, he further urges, did not convey the one-eighth interest in the property to him, and have generally refused to comply with the contract in any manner. He then states that he was induced by them to advance $2,000 in addition in 1872 and 1873 to their agent, for expenses in introducing the matter abroad. He asks that the contract may be declared fraudulent and void, that the defendants be compelled to return the moneys advanced, and that $20,000 damages be awarded him, with the costs and disbursements of the action.

The defendants deny that any part of the $10,000 was paid to or received by them, but that the amount in question was paid by the plaintiff to Foley, from whom the one-eighth share was purchased. The agreement for the purchase was signed by them by a previous understanding between them and Foley, of which the plaintiff was fully aware, and which he approved. They were vested with the title to the property of which it was understood the plaintiff was to become part owner. They expressed themselves always ready to transfer to the plaintiff the one-eighth to which he became entitled by his payment to Foley, so far as the same was acquired by them. They had only retained the title by consent and for the convenience of all the parties in interest. The defendants say that they only went into the scheme because of their confidence in the plaintiff's practical knowledge of the business. The plaintiff had personally examined the property, and on the faith of his report and representations they became interested and expended upward of $30,000 in gold. They present a counter claim of $3,000 in gold, which the plaintiff agreed to place in London to Foley's order, to enable the latter to introduce the scheme in England, and to be used in the sale of the property and patent rights there. Large profits were anticipated therefrom, and the plaintiff had promised to pay one-third of the amount advanced. The defendants claim that up to Oct. 7, 1872, they had advanced $2,913 33 in gold, of which the plaintiff's share of $971 11 has not been paid. They therefore ask a dismissal of the complaint and judgment for the counter claim, with interest and costs.

After the testimony for the plaintiff was all in yesterday a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, which was argued at length. Judge Donohue reserved his decision in the matter until to-day.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE DECISION.

In July, 1874, one Joseph Wolf purchased goods in the name of William Bemak of the firm of Charles Lewis & Brothers, of this City, for which Bemak refused to pay. The firm brought suit to compel him to pay the price of the goods, which was contested by Bemak. On the trial the defendant testified that Wolf had done business under his name with his knowledge, but that he was not authorized to buy goods of the plaintiffs in his name. The case was tried before Justice McAdam and a jury in the Marine Court. The Justice directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs on the ground that the defendant had allowed Wolf to deceive the plaintiffs, and was thereby liable by estoppel. Prior to the judgment, however, the defendant made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the firm of Wolf & Levy. The Assignees, in conjunction with several creditors, petitioned to the United States Bankruptcy Court that the defendant Bemak be declared a bankrupt. No opposition having been made thereto, the defendant was adjudicated a bankrupt. The defendant obtained on Jan. 12 an injunction restraining the plaintiffs from issuing execution. The plaintiffs on their petition obtained an order to show cause why these bankruptcy proceedings should not be dismissed, on the ground of collusion and fraud between the Assignees, the petitioning creditors, and the bankrupt, and also on the ground that sufficient creditors in number and value did not join in the petition. On the return day, ex-Judge Cardozo, for the bankrupt, opposed the granting of the order. Judge Blatchford, yesterday, ordered a reference to take proof of the issues raised by the answer, and reserved his decision on the matters therein contained until the coming in of the report.

THE JERSEY CITY LIBEL SUIT.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE—ARREST OF COMMISSIONER EDMONDSON AND THE OTHER PARTIES TO THE SUIT BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

The trial of Joseph Autenreith for an alleged libel on Police Commissioner Thomas Edmondson, of Jersey City, came to an unexpected termination yesterday in the Hudson County Court, in which it had been on trial for several days. Autenreith made an affidavit, and had it published in the Jersey City *Argus*, setting forth that he had given Bernard Lippman various sums of money, amounting to $400 in all, for the purpose of securing a contract from the Police Commissioners for the removal of dead animals from the city limits. He saw Lippman, as he swears, give $100 to Edmondson of his [Autenreith's] money and Edmondson put it in his pocket. Lippman, who was acting as his agent, told him that he had given $100 to Edmondson at another time, and $100 to Commissioner Marinus, the President of the board. George Warrin, the Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, got a new suit of clothes costing $65 for his services, and Lippman told Autenreith that Commissioner Van Keuren wanted $100, but Autenreith refused to pay any more, and then Lippman told him that Van Keuren was opposed to him. On the trial Lippman admitted receiving the money from Autenreith but said he kept it all himself and did not give any to the Commissioners. The case was given to the jury Monday night, and yesterday morning, after remaining out all night, they returned into court, saying that it was impossible for them to agree. The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. Judge Hoffman discharged them, and then announced that from the peculiar facts elicited at the trial he considered it the duty of the court to secure a full investigation, and he would therefore order the arrest of Police Commissioner Edmondson on a charge of malfeasance in office, and of Joseph Autenreith and Bernard Lippman on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city. Warrants were issued, and the prisoners were brought into court yesterday afternoon, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST "OUR BOYS."

The action brought by Augustin Daly to restrain Lester Wallack from producing the play of "Our Boys," was brought to trial before Judge Sanford in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that on March 31, 1875, he concluded negotiations with Henry J. Byron, its author, for the exclusive right to give representations of the play in this City, he agreeing to pay Byron $30 for each evening performance and $15 for each matinée. Mr. Daly states that Mr. Wallack has in some way obtained a copy of the play, and intends to produce it on the stage. Mr. Daly advanced $500 to the author of the play as a royalty, and expended large sums of money in preparing for its representation. Money damages, he claims, would be no fair measure of damages for the injury, and he therefore asks a perpetual injunction against the defendant to restrain him from using the play or any adaptation of it, or any other comedy bearing the title. The defendant, in his answer, after generally denying the statements of the complaint, urges his own right by alleging that he purchased the play four days before Mr. Daly, and paid $500 as a royalty. He therefore asks for the dismissal of the complaint. A temporary injunction was obtained in September last, which still continues by stipulation between the parties. Thomas Henry French, Mr. Byron's agent, Augustin Daly, Stephen Fiske, and others, testified to the facts as witnesses for the plaintiff, yesterday, and the agreement between Mr. French, as agent for Mr. Byron and Augustin Daly, for the production of the play. Theodore Moss, William R. Floyd, and others, were put on the stand as witnesses for the defense, and gave testimony in regard to Mr. Wallack's agreement. The case was then closed. The summing up by counsel will take place to-day.

THE MARSHALL ARSON CASE.

Before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Francis F. Marshall was on trial for having set fire to the human hair store owned by his wife Louisa, on the forenoon of Sunday, July 11 last. Mrs. Mary Manning, who lives in an adjoining house, and her daughter, Miss Townsend, testified to having seen the accused hurriedly enter a carriage and drive away with his family a few moments before the fire occurred. A number of witnesses, among whom were Assistant Fire Marshal Hill and Captain of the Insurance Patrol Cregier, testified to entering the store when the alarm was given, and to finding the flames issuing from beneath the counters, and to the finding of a rubber gas tube with the gas turned on, lying near the flames. The accused is charged with having fired the premises for the purpose of defrauding the Columbia Insurance Company, in which the stock was insured for $2,500. The amount which he claimed from the company for alleged loss by the burning is $2,274 61. The case will probably occupy the entire session of the court to-day.

DECISION IN A LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

The case of Harvey Weed, the assignee of James M. Benedict, against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was on trial before Chief Justice Monell, in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover $10,000 on a policy of insurance issued to Benedict by the defendants. Benedict committed suicide in 1867, and the company refusing to pay his policy the suit was brought. On a former trial the plaintiff obtained a verdict in his favor, which was set aside on appeal, and a new trial ordered. The plaintiff urged yesterday that Benedict committed suicide while under aberration of mind, and that, although the policy was to be void in case the insured died by his own act, this did not extend to cases where a man was not responsible for his acts. The proof, however, being somewhat contradictory, as to whether the insured committed the act because of mental aberration or because of the physical pain which he suffered, Judge Monell dismissed the complaint.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In the Court of Appeals to-day decisions were handed down as follows: Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Hankins vs. The Mayor, &c.; Barlow vs. Myers. Judgment affirmed with costs—Witbeck vs. Van Rensselaer; Pesant vs. Garcia; Scheffer vs. Pruden. Judgment of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Clark vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—The People, ex rel. Atkinson vs. Tompkins. Order affirmed with costs—The Mayor vs. N. Y. and C. Ferry Company; People ex rel. The Mayor vs. Pendleton; Duncan vs. Katen. Appeal dismissed with costs, In re N. Y. C. and C. Railroad vs. Cunningham. Motion for reargument denied, without costs to either party as against the other, Ten Eyck vs. Craig. Motion denied, with $10 costs, The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes; Lyon vs. Wilcox. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs, Cardot vs. Barnes. Motion denied, without costs to either party as against the other. The People vs. Horton. Motion granted and remittitur so amended as to give defendants, respondents in the plaintiff's appeal from the judgment dismissing the complaint, costs of such appeal, and denying any costs to either party as against the other upon the other appeals to this court, Chipman vs. Montgomery.

The following business was transacted: Appeals from orders, No. 353.—Cyrus Lawton, appellant, vs. James Green, respondent; argued by N. D. Lawton for appellant, and S. Hand for respondent. No. 49.—The People ex rel. the Tenth National Bank, appellants, vs. The Board of Apportionment, respondents; argued by H. H. Anderson, of counsel for appellant, and by John H. Strahan for respondents. No. 349.—William P. Glenny, respondent, vs. Jeremiah H. Stedwell and others, appellants; submitted. Arnold vs. Nichols; argument resumed and concluded. No. 137.—George Alexander, respondent, vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company, appellant; argued by B. C. Chetwood, of counsel for appellant, and by J. L. Smith for respondent. No. 357.—Thomas Hamilton, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by Peter Mitchell, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by B. K. Phelps for the people. No. 149.—Horatio N. Slater et al., respondents, vs. John W. Mesereau, appellants; argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by F. H. Churchill for respondents.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 26: Nos. 141, 73, 66, 90, 95, 359, 144, 145.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. Asa Iglehart, William F. Parrett, of Evansville, Ind., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of J. B. Sanborn, Jefferson P. Kidder, of Vermillion, Dakota, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. A. E. Stevenson, William Bartsell, of Chester, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in this court.

No. 641—Assigned—*Henry M. Rector, appellant, vs. The United States.* No. 692—Assigned—*Sarah Hale, widow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.* No. 772—Assigned—*William H. Garrett and wife et al., appellants, vs. The United States.* No. 893—Assigned—*John H. Russell, appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. Albert Pike, of counsel for appellant in No. 646, and by Mr. Attorney General Pierrepont for the United States, and concluded by Mr. F. P. Stanton for appellant in No. 692. Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

John J. Hannes, arrested on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Osborn.

The demurrer in the malicious prosecution suit brought by Francis D. Moulton against Mr. Beecher, will be argued before Judge Dykeman, Feb. 4, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in Brooklyn.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the United States District Court in the case of Michael H. Wilson against the bark Petrunia, deciding in favor of the libelants, with a reference to ascertain damages.

The suit of James T. Worthington against George W. McLean, and Stephen F. Massett, to have the latter's seat in the Stock Exchange sold, came to an end yesterday, Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, dismissing the complaint.

In the case of Virginia C. Burke against Ira C. Gardner and others, now on trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, the complaint was yesterday dismissed as to Hon. William T. Graff and another. The defense in the case will open to-day.

Argument in the case of the Vermont Midland Railroad, involving the question of the right of the Directors to extend the lease of the road, notwithstanding the protest of stockholders, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, equity branch, before Judge Johnson.

A suit by Bernard Degits against the Merchants' Dispatch and Transportation Company was tried before Chief Justice Shea and a jury in Part I. of the Marine Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover $900 on goods given by the plaintiff to the defendants to be carried to Galena, Ill., but which were destroyed by the Chicago fire. The company in defense urged that the loss of the goods was not owing to their carelessness or negligence, and the jury brought in a verdict in their favor.

The case of John Horan against the Catholic Protectory was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday. The plaintiff was employed, after the burning of the Protectory, to clean and pile up the burnt bricks, for which service he was to receive compensation according to the number of bricks. He presented a bill for $1,900, but the defendants, thinking it exorbitant, refused payment. Horan brought suit, and, on the trial yesterday, showed that his claim was just. The defendants settled the case by paying the amount claimed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The Mayor, &c., vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Receiver joined as a party defendant, without prejudice.

Beuell vs. Higgins.—Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs.

Jones vs. Doody—Nos. 5 and 7.—Motion granted; Receiver appointed.

Stearn vs. Schaterman.—The surety Dusseldrop is sufficient, but Nathan must be rejected.

German Savings Bank vs. Bartow.—The affidavit is denied, and there is not enough in the facts as they appear upon all the papers to justify the court in relieving the purchaser; his motion must be denied, but there may be one more adjournment of a week.

City Fire Insurance Company vs. Raynor et al.—Report confirmed and order for payment made.

Emmet et al. vs. Dolan—Guardian ad litem appointed.

Fridway vs. Bresten.—Proof of service defective.

Shepard vs. Humphrey.—Demurrer adjudged to be frivolous and judgment for the plaintiff ordered, with costs.

Tully vs. Tully.—Fifteen dollars per week awarded as alimony and $100 counsel fee.

Lathrop vs. Livermore.—The property described in Mr. Livermore's affidavit is exempted from the lien of the judgment.

Devlin vs. Shannon.—Motion granted unless back taxes are paid with five days.

Same vs. Same.—Same.

Staagel vs. Olera.—Answer on judgment to be frivolous, and judgment accordingly, with $10 costs.

Bliss vs. Livermore.—Motion granted on payment within five days of $10 term fee and $10 costs of this motion.

Jackson vs. Caldwell.—Opinion.

Hoppin vs. Cozzens.—Report confirmed and order for distribution granted.

Taggart vs. Alman.—The first branch of the motion was the result of a clerical error, and what is sought was furnished before and at the argument, viz., the date of the assignment. That defendant is entitled to. The rest of the motion must be denied, and the defendant's time to answer reduced to five days, upon the entering of the order on this decision. No costs, as defendant was right in requiring the date of the assignment.

Levy vs. Curtis.—The bill of particulars furnished is a sham and no bill at all. The defendants must furnish within ten days a further bill of particulars, stating, specifically, the names of the worthless and irresponsible persons to whom the plaintiff sold goods, the respective dates of such sales, the amount of goods sold to each person, and the prices to be paid by each, and, also, what part of such prices has not been paid by each, or be precluded from giving any evidence of their counter-claim and pay costs of this motion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.—Findings as settled.

Dambman vs. Butterfield.—I cannot dispose of this motion until the Referee makes a report of the testimony taken on the examination before him. If he has not a copy of the minutes of the testimony before him the parties must furnish the minutes taken by them or by the stenographers employed by them, and a memorandum must be furnished to the court pointing out wherein those minutes differ, if there is any difference.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kiernan vs. Abbott et al.—Findings signed.

Burnsy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer sustained.

By Judge Donohue.

New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Helmer et al.—Demurrer sustained and orders signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Beck vs. Lawrence.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Sanford.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Bond approved.

Whitbeck vs. Security Life Insurance Company.—Order for commission granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Supreme Court, General Term—Calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 144, 145, 149, 157, 158, 162, 164, 77, 78, 165, 130, 132, 151, 166, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, and 173.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
20—Eagleson vs. Hufnagle.
37—Phil. & R. C. & I. Co. vs. Packer, &c.
71—Plummer vs. Tompkins.
72—Watson, &c., vs. Barr, &c. (No. 1.)
73—Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c. (No. 2.)
74—Same vs. Same. (No. 5.)
75—Same vs. Same. (No. 6.)

Nos.
76—Watson, &c., vs. Barr, &c. (No. 7.)
77—Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c. (No. 8.)
78—McLean vs. Heald.
98—Matter of Potter.
109—Ranney vs. Fischer, &c.
113—Odell vs. Odell.
159—Burnett vs. Burnett.
177—King vs. Abingdon S. S. Bank.
Call from No. 187 to the end of calendar.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
161—Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.
162—Leaners' Bank vs. Tyng et al.
171—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
175—Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.
178—Mitchell vs. Bunn.
104—Sanford et al., &c., vs. Cotterill et al.
105—Crommelin vs. Sanford et al., &c.
110—Moor vs. The Mayor, &c.
177—Webster et al. vs. Hackett, &c.
184—Matter of Cameron, &c.

Nos.
145—— vs. ——
124—The People, ex rel. Colton vs. Flanagan.
188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
197—Peck, &c., vs. Gardner et al.
111—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—— vs. ——
170—Matthews vs. Coe.
119—Bauker et al. The Mayor, &c.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
125—The People, ex rel. Elliot vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
211½—Smith vs. Reynolds.
82—Crocker vs. Washington.
202—Marion vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co.
263—Mooney vs. Leventritt
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.
255—Griesler et al. vs. Halsted et al.
260—Cambert vs. Katz.
271—Leslie vs. Jawonskie.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lemmann et al.
288—— vs. ——
294—Blackwell et al. vs. Fraser et al.

Nos.
296—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
307—Beach vs. Scott et al.
310—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
15—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
19—McStea vs. Matthews et al.
39—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
40—King vs. Duryea.
44—Grinnell vs. Minturn et al.
46—Balke vs. Klebische.
51—Wallace vs. Amer. L. S. Co.
54—Green vs. Milbank et al.
57—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
58—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

No. 20—— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 16—Bates vs. Pelton.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on. No. 572—Burke vs. Gardner et al. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Same calendar as published yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
351—Richardson vs. O'Brien, &c.
975—Olcott vs. Maclean et al.
1001—McGregor vs. Cosgriff.
1015—Hitchcock vs. McFyke.
2200—Walsh, &c., vs. Hermes.
1079—Barnes, &c., vs. Thompson.
1105—Jonge, &c., vs. Conner, &c.
2309—Abernethy vs. Gillon.
1107—Spittore vs. Glans.
1111—Wilkinson et al vs. Nobb et al.
1113—Clements vs. Yturria.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.

Nos.
1117—Moore vs. Moore et al.
1119—Alden vs. Birdsall.
1121—Spear vs. Lawrence.
1125—Bartlett vs. Brennan, &c.
1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
1131—Fisher, &c., vs. Courtney et al.
1133—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
1135—Cutter vs. Miller et al.
1139—Crowley vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1143—Spearman vs. Hedden et al.
1147—Paterson vs. Stephenson.
1153—Steinberg, &c., vs. Friedenthal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.
2229—Neidimeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1673—Corrigan vs. Shaw.
683—Rothschild vs. Forty-second street and Grand st. R. R. Co.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Risley vs. Phœnix Bk.
1186—Ritter, &c., vs. Gassam.
200—Metropolitan P. C. Co. vs. Frier et al.
1830½—Frobischer vs. Fitzpatrick, &c.

Nos.
1940—Sendheim vs. The Mayor, &c.
1058—Runyon vs. Van Pelts.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
1783½—Pawson vs. Francis, &c.
1916—Herneman et al. vs. Heard.
1499—Washington vs. The Mayor, &c.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.
576—S. R. I. and St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Bord.
226—Langley vs. Catholic M. O. Asylum.
1250—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
672—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.
1824—Hallacker vs. O'Brien, &c.
976—Johnson et al. vs. Elsbig.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.
967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
867—McPherson vs. Small et al.
1395—Pendergast vs. Phillips et al.
787—Sun Print. and Pub. Co. vs. Tribune Ass.

Nos.
1961—Dillon et al. vs. Masterson.
1907—Seaman vs. McReynolds, &c.
771—Young, &c., vs. Mason.
1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
1479—Baker et al. vs. Drew.
1397—Brierly vs. Smith.
331—Travers vs. O'Brien.
745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie R. Co.
928—Whitney vs. White.
436—Condon vs. Martin &c.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
584—Diamond S. Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
726—Germania Bank vs. Killian.

Nos.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
958—Same vs. Same.
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
1326—Bohle, &c. vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
536—Stafford vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
5393—Man. and Mer. Bank vs. Shapter.
3536—Heissenbuttel vs. Wagner.
5456—Winans vs. Friedsam.
6266—Day vs. Millard.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
3707—Doll vs. Slate.
3319—Friedlander et al. vs. Epstein.
3799—Holmes vs. Eickhoff.

5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.
6251—Lordon vs. Lester et al.
5106—Browning vs. Lauterbach.
4817—Pieper vs. Wilson et al.
6521—Atlantic Street B'k vs. Herzberg.
6522—Atlantic Street B'k vs. St. John et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1079—Mulvey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
6368—Krakauer vs. Hardman.
3699—Lempke vs. Peterson.
5849—Siebrecht vs. Shook et al.
6243—Fleischauer vs. Reis.
6244—Same vs. Same.
6245—Same vs. Same.
6250—Haviland et al. vs. Rossa.

Nos.
6383—Dudnit vs. Arion P. T. Co.
6440—Close vs. Curry.
6500—Guillon vs. Brady, &c.
6552—Greenhall vs. Ball.
2514—Hyams vs. McManus.
3796—Kautrowitz vs. Cohen et al.
6140—Beams et al. vs. Heddendorf.
6548—Pacific Bank vs. Hamgman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
6241—Green vs. Riker et al.
6515—Morrison vs. Gerdeman.
6240—Miller vs. Carpenter.
5408—Johnson vs. Vilmar.
6483—Calligan vs. Cornwall W. Co.
5804—Moral vs. Fraehlich.
6185—Com. Adv. Ass. vs. The Mayor, &c.
5591—First Nat. B'k of Ch., W. Va. vs. Morgan.

Nos.
5592—Same vs. Same.
5467—Hawksworth et al. vs. Mills.
5724—Watt vs. Gould.
5606—Regan et al. vs. Cosine.
6520—Williams vs. Nat. Bur. Ins. Co.
6544—Leavitt et al. vs. Griswold.
4925—Traub et al. vs. Wessels et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Francis F. Marshall, arson, continued.
John W. Crowley, violation Election laws.
John Bullary, misdemeanor.
John Cochren, misdemeanor.
Morris Fitzgerald, misdemeanor.
John White, misdemeanor.
Matthew Manning, misdemeanor.
Peter Kagan, misdemeanor.
James Fitzgerald, misdemeanor.
William Watson, misdemeanor.

A TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER WITH WILD BEASTS.

The *Journal du Havre* recounts a terrible encounter between the lion-tamer Bidel and a number of wild beasts. Bidel's custom was to go into the cage of these ferocious animals accompanied by a sheep, which was by his presence kept safe from attack. On a recent occasion he proceeded to the lion's cage, and his first act was to place the sheep on the back of a lioness, as he had frequently done before. No sooner had he done this than a powerful lion sprang upon the poor sheep and buried his teeth deep into a vital part of its body. There was a large number of spectators present, and, as may be imagined, the sudden act of the lion created an instant and general panic. Bidel stepped forward, and with the utmost coolness struck the lion a blow on the mouth with a heavy stick, which made him crouch and yell with pain, and throw his bleeding victim trembling at the feet of the courageous performer. In another moment, however, all the wild beasts were lashed into fury by the sight of the blood, and no one in the assembly believed that Bidel could possibly escape. Preserving his presence of mind, however, he kept the other animals at bay until he had subdued the lion and chased him back to his cage. He then fought his way back through the other animals, and, amid the bravos of the assembly, came out triumphantly, carrying his wounded sheep with him. The poor animal, which was a great favorite of the lion-tamer, has since died of its wounds.

JUDGE PHELPS ON RESUMPTION.

Hon. James Phelps, the Democratic member of Congress from the Second District of Connecticut, has written a letter acknowledging the receipt of a vote of thanks of the "Currency Club" of New-Haven. He says:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1876.

Dr. J. P. Phillips:

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday inclosing slip containing the indorsement of your Currency Club of my recent vote to repeal the provision fixing Jan. 1, 1879, as the time for resumption, is just received. I notice it is spoken of as a courageous act. That is giving me unmerited credit. It requires no courage to enable a man to vote as he believes to be right. No man in Congress supposes resumption can safely take place at the time now indicated by law, because no preparations are made, or are being made, which necessarily lead to it. I am for resumption as soon as by proper preparatory measures it can be accomplished with safety to the business interests of the country; but see no propriety in having fixed an arbitrary and impossible time which operates as a standing menace to so many men who are struggling under the embarrassments arising from the paralyzed condition of the industrial interests of the country. If my action commends itself to my constituents and meets their approval, I am highly gratified. My future votes will be in accordance with my conscientious convictions, and I hope will be satisfactory to those I represent. Your petitions are all presented, as will appear from the Congressional Record.

Truly yours, J. PHELPS.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 13,288 bales; gross, 14,073 bales; exports, to France, 2,165 bales; to the Continent, 624 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 331,828 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12⅝c.@12 11-16c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; net receipts, 1,229 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,470 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 59,998 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Wool in fair demand at quotations; prices firm; supply moderate, but ample for all wants. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@47½c.; Medium, 49c.@54c.; Coarse, 43c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 42c.@45c.; Medium, 49c.@54c.; Coarse, 43c.@45c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.@32c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 35c.@37c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 24c.@26c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@23c.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.—Printing Cloths steady at 4c., cash, and 4⅛c., 30 days, for Standard and Extra 64x64, with a moderate business.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Spanish Gold 213@213½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 4@4½ premium; short sight, Gold, 6@6½ premium. Sugar [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68⅝
10,000 do. 68⅝
8,000 do. 69
10,000 Ft. Wayne 1st. 115½
50 Harlem....s3. 130
800 West. Union..b3. 76⅝
200 do. 76⅝
600 do. 76½
100 do......c. 76½
500 do. 76⅝
900 do......b3. 76¾
1600 do. 76⅝
100 Michigan Cen. 61¼
200 Pacific Mail. 38⅛
900 do. 38
700 do......c. 38
300 do......s3. 38⅛
700 do. 38¼
300 do. 38⅜
2900 do......s3. 38¼
100 Rock Island. 108
400 Union Pacific..c. 68¾
100 do......s3. 68¼
1400 Erie Railway. 16⅞
700 do......b3. 16
4100 do. 16⅞
500 do. 17
2000 do. 16⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 110¾
3000 Lake Shore. 67½
1700 do......s3. 67⅜
500 do......c. 67⅜
200 do......b3. 67½
1700 do. 67⅝
1100 do......s3. 67⅜
1000 do......s3. 67¼
30 do. 67½
1500 do. 67⅛
100 do......s3. 67
200 North-western. 41½
10 do. 41⅞
100 do......b3. 41⅝
300 North-western Pf. 59⅝
100 St. Paul. 39⅛
15 New-Jersey Cen. 107⅝
100 Tol. & Wab. 6⅛
100 Kansas Pacific. 14
1000 Ohio & Miss. 21¾
900 do. 21⅝
30 do. 21⅝
200 do. 21⅝
200 do......b3. 21¾
600 do......s3. 21⅝
300 do......s3. 21½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 122
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12. 122¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Con. Called bds. 114½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. 12. 119½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new..b. c. 119½
100,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b. c. 125
$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67. 121⅞
9,000 do. 12. 122
27,000 do. 121⅞
18,000 do......b. c. 122
7,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou., '68. 12. 122¾
75,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 118⅜
20,000 do......b. c. 118⅝
10,000 do. 118⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. C. 104½
15,000 N. Y. S. B. R. b. c. 104
500 S. C. 6s, new, Non-fund'ble. 5
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 46⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 45
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¾
1,000 C. & O. 1st. c. on. 30½
1,000 do. 30¼
5,000 C., B. & Q. C. 7s. 108
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 109
3,000 L. & W. B. Con. 97
5,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 89¾
10,000 do. 89½
3,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 107¼
3,000 do. 107¾
38,000 N. W. C. G. B. 89
100 N. J. South..b. c. 1
2,000 M. & Es. 1st. 116
1,000 G. & Chi. 1st. 108¼
18,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 84
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 83½
1,000 H. R. 2d, S. F. 112¾
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 116½
9,000 O. & M. 2d. 78
8,000 N. Mo. 1st. 86½
15,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. B. 93½
7,000 Union Pac. 1st. 103
1,000 U. Pac. S. F. 94⅝
1,000 C. P. G. B. b. c. 105¼
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. b. c. 103
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. b. c. 103
2,000 C., C., & I. C. 1st. 50½
5,000 do......b. c. 50¾
2,000 Gt. W. 1st. '88. 85¼
1,000 C. S. 1st, C. on. 69
1,000 do. 68
2,000 do......b. c. 69
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st. 115½
20 Continental B'k. 79
35 Fourth Nat. B'k. 92
55 Del. & H. Canal. 120
200 Canton Co......b. c. 41
100 Mar. a. p......b. c. 8
200 A. & P. Tel......b. c. 19¾
100 do......b3. 19¾
1200 do. 20
200 do. 20¼
100 do. 20⅛
300 do. 20¼
100 do. 20⅛
400 do......b3. 20
11 Consol. Coal. b. c. 49¾
200 Mich. Cen......b. c. 61½
100 do......b3. 61⅜
40 Adams Express. 103½
30 U. S. Express. 60
100 Wells Fargo Ex. 83½
25 do......b. c. 83¾
35 do. 83⅞
100 W. U. T......b. c. s3. 76⅞
200 do......b3. 77
300 do. 76⅞
200 do. 76¾
900 do......b3. 76⅞
200 do......s3. 76¾
100 do. 76⅞
100 do. 76¾
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38⅜
2000 do. 38⅛
800 do......b3. 38¼
200 do. 38⅛
100 do......s10. 38⅛
300 do......s3. 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 110¾
80 do. 110½
10 do. 111
5 do. 110¼
100 Illinois Cen. 97½
300 do..b. c. b2. 97¾
300 do. 97¾
25 Panama....b. c. 135
800 Erie R'y....b. c. s3. 16⅞
400 do. 16⅞
300 do......b3. 17
2100 do. 17
750 do. 17
700 do......b3. 17⅛
800 do. 17¼
300 do......b3. 17⅜
100 do......s30. 17⅜
900 do. 17¼
2200 do. 17⅜
2100 do. 17½
300 do......s3. 17⅜
1800 do. 17½
600 do. 17⅝
800 do......s3. 17⅝
600 do......b3. 17⅝
100 do. 17½
150 Erie Pref......b. c. 35
110 do. 35
2500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 67
300 do. 67⅛
2500 do. 67
500 do. 67⅛
100 do......s30. 67
2200 do. 67¼
1600 do. 67½
100 do. 67¼
600 do......b3. 67⅝
100 do. 67½
100 do. 67⅝
100 do......s3. 67⅜
100 Union Pac......b. c. 68¾
100 do. 69
100 do......s3. 68¾
100 C. & N. W......b. c. 41½
100 do......s3. 41⅝
100 do......b3. 41⅝
500 do......s3. 41½
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3. 59⅝
100 do. 59⅝
200 do. 59¾
100 do. 59⅝
300 do......s3. 60
100 do......s3. 59⅞
100 Cen. of N. J. b30. 107⅛
300 do......b. c. 107
100 C. & R. I......b. c. s3. 107¾
100 do......b3. 107¾
100 do. 107¾
100 do......s3. 107⅞
300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 39
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 72¾
100 do. 72⅝
800 do. 72¾
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf......b. c. b3. 30¾
100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 6
300 do. 5⅞
400 do......b3. 6
300 do. 6⅛
300 do......s3. 6¼
50 N. Y., N. H. & H..b. c. 150
100 Pac. of Mo......b. c. 12¼
100 do. 12½
15 Chi. & Alton......b. c. 101⅛
430 A. & T. H. Pf..b. c. 21
100 Del., Lack. & W. 118¼
10 do. 118⅛
100 do. 118⅜
100 do. 118
50 Morris & Essex. 102¼
200 H. & St. J. Pf......b. c. 31
800 Ohio & Miss......b. c. 21⅝
600 do. 21⅝
900 do. 21¾
200 do. 21⅝
700 do. 21⅝
300 do......b3. 21¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 122
10,000 Reg. 5s, '81. b3. 117
50,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 125
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¾
4,000 Bklyn 6s, W. L. 104¼
1,000 Gal. H. & H. 1st. 80¼
10,000 W. U. T. Cou. 1900......b. c. 98⅝
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 84¼
2,000 H. R. 2d, S. F. 113
9,000 N. W. S. F. 108
700 Western Union. 76⅞
100 do......s3. 76⅞
300 do......b3. 77
700 do. 77
1200 do......b3. 77⅛
1800 do. 77⅛
100 Mar. a. p. 8
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. 110½
1600 Erie Railway. 17⅛
200 do......s3. 17⅛
20 Erie Pref. 35
1100 Lake Shore. 67⅝
100 do......s3. 67¼
100 do. 67⅝
500 do. 67¼
700 do. 67¼
100 do. 67⅛
2500 do......b3. 67⅛
300 Ill. Central......b3. 98
100 do. 98
100 North-west......s3. 41½
100 do. 41½
100 North-west. Pf. 59⅝
50 New-Jersey. 137
200 St. Paul. 39⅛
300 St. Paul Pref. 72¾
700 Tol. & Wab. 6⅛
39 Stonington. 135
75 N. Y., N. H. & H. 150
300 Ohio & Miss......s3. 21⅝
100 do......c. 21⅝
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 49¼
100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 4⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 119⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 122
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......s3. 121⅞
5,000 do. 121⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur. 125

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 46½
1,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds. 102¾
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 114
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 103
7,000 L. & N. con. '98. 89
10,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 95
10,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 95
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st. La C. Div. 99½
1,000 A. D. & I. Co. 7s. 101
10,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 108
4,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st......b. c. 101
3,000 O. & M. con. B. 97½
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 105⅛
2,000 C. P. 1st, S. J. B. 93½
5,000 C. P. 1st C. & O. b. 91½
10,000 Cen. P. L. G. 97½
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50¾
2,000 Alb'y & Sus. 2d. 107¼
8,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 103
7 Bank of Com. 118
1000 West. U. Tel. b. c. 77⅜
800 do. 77¼
1600 do. 77⅛
300 do......s3. 77
60 Adams Express. 103½
10 U. S. Express. 59
100 do......b. c. 59
700 P. M. S. S. Co..b. c. 38⅛
100 do. 38
150 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 110¼
200 Erie R'y...b. c. s3. 17⅜
200 do. 17⅛
500 do. 17⅜
600 do......b3. 17⅛
600 do. 17½
160 Mich. Cen......b. c. 61¼
400 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 21½
100 do. 21⅝
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 31½
200 do. 32
100 do. 31⅞
400 do. 32
100 do......b60. 32
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4⅞
100 Dub. & Sioux C. 70¼
150 do. 70
100 Al. & T. Haute. 5½
225 do......b. c. 5½
100 do. 6
36 A. & T. Haute Pf. 21⅛
300 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 5¼
100 Pac. of Mo......b. c. 12¼
200 Panama......b. c. 133
400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3. 67¼
100 do. 67¼
900 do......s3. 67⅜
800 do. 67¼
3800 do......b3. 67⅛
100 Un. Pac......b. c. c. 68½
200 C. & P. Guar. b. c. s3. 92⅞
200 C. & N. W......b. c. 41½
5 Cen. of N. J......b. c. 107¼
20 do......b. c. 107
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 72⅞
65 C. & R. Island. b. c. 108
100 do......b3. 107⅞
200 O. & M......b. c. b3. 21⅞
200 do......b10. 21⅞
100 do. 21⅞
100 do. 21¾
300 do......b3. 21⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 D. of C., 3.65s. 68½
9,000 do. 68⅝
3,000 do. 68⅞
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 84½
10,000 do. 85
9,000 N. W. C. G. B. 89
500 Western Union. 77⅛
500 do. 77⅛
10 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 110
400 Pacific Mail. 38⅛
100 do......b3. 38¼
400 do. 38¼
100 do......s3. 38¼
100 Pittsburg. 92½
100 North-west. P. b3. 59⅞
1000 Erie Rail'y..b3. 17⅝
400 do. 17⅝
25 do. 17½
100 do......b3. 17¾
300 do. 17¾
900 do. 17⅝
200 do......b3. 17⅞
845 do. 17¾
100 Tol. & Wab. 6
800 Lake Shore......s3. 67⅝
1800 do......b3. 67¼
100 do......b3. 67¼
500 do. 67¼
700 do......s3. 67⅛
500 do. 67¼
12 N. J. Central. 107⅛
100 Rock Island. b60. 108
100 do. 107⅞
100 St. Paul. 39¼
100 do......b3. 39¼
100 St. Paul Pref. 73
1100 Ohio & Miss. 22
800 do......b3. 22⅛
300 do. 22
400 do......b30. 22⅛
30 do. 22
100 do. 22⅛
350 do. 22
200 Han. & St. Jo. 21⅝
100 H. & St. J. Pf...b3. 32
200 Alton & T. H. Pf. 22¾
300 do. 22⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

There was a slight falling off in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions amounting to 130,000 shares. The general market exhibited firmness, and in some cases an advance was recorded, which was well maintained in the late transactions. The Western shares continue to attract the chief attention of operators, although to-day there was more than usual activity in Erie and Western Union Telegraph. The fluctuations in Lake Shore were confined within a very narrow range, the highest and lowest quotations, having been respectively 67⅝ and 67, with closing dealings at 67⅛. The North-western and St. Paul shares were firm, the former advancing to 41⅝ for the common and to 60 for the preferred, and the latter to 39¼ for the common and to 73 for the preferred. Erie advanced 1⅛ per cent., closing at 17¾@17⅞, the highest figures of the day. Western Union rose from 76½ to 77¼, and closed at 77. Pacific Mail and Michigan Central were firm on small fluctuations. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 20⅜, the closing sales having been at 20. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred advanced from 31 to 32, and Ohio and Mississippi from 21½ to 22⅛. New-York Central ranged between 110¼ and 110¾, Rock Island 107¾ and 108, and Union Pacific 68¼ and 69. Panama sold at 133, against 134⅞ at the close yesterday. Illinois Central rose to 98 and Pittsburg to 92⅞. The remainder of the list presented no important feature.

The demand for money was moderately active, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 4 to 6 ⅌ cent., the bulk of business having been at the intermediate quotation. The Government bond dealers have round amounts offered them at 3@4 ⅌ cent. The banks continue to receive currency from their correspondents in the interior, and the tendency of the money market is toward lower rates. Prime mercantile paper was in good request, and sold at 5½ to 7½ ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The London market was firm and higher for United States bonds, and easier for money, three months discounts outside of the Bank of England being quoted at 3½@3¾ ⅌ cent., and money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 3¼ ⅌ cent. In view of these low rates, and the light demand for discounts, it is believed a reduction in the official rate of discount, at least to 4½ ⅌ cent., will be made at the weekly court of the Directors on Thursday morning next. United States bonds closed at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., as follows: 1865s, (old,) at 105¾@106; 1867s, at 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, at 107¼@107⅜; and new 5s at 105@105¼. Consols were without important change. Erie advanced to 15⅝@15¾, and the preferred to 32@33. The Bank of England gained £15,000 sterling on balance to-day. The sterling exchange market was firm and higher, actual business having been at $4 85¼@$4 85½ for 60 days' bills, and $4 88¾@$4 89 for demand. The asking rate for long sterling was advanced to $4 86, owing to the easier look of the London money market and the probability of an early reduction in the Bank rate. Gold opened firm at 113⅛, but subsequently declined to 112⅞ on the advance and strength of United States bonds abroad. The final sales were at 113. Cash gold was in free supply and loaned at 3 to 6 ⅌ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $28,000 coin was shipped for the East.

There was an active business in Government bonds and the market exhibited considerable strength. The largest transactions were in 1867s, new 5s, and Currency 6s. Prices advanced ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. The transactions in railroad bonds footed up $325,000, and prices advanced ¼ to 2 ⅌ cent. One lot of $38,000 Chicago and North-western Consolidated, gold coupon, brought 98. The closing quotation was 89⅛@89¼. North-western Sinking Funds advanced from 107¼ to 108, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible from 84 to 85. Canada Southern Firsts, coupon on, advanced 2 ⅌ cent. to-day, reaching 69. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 116½, Morris and Essex do. at 116, Fort Wayne do. at 115½, Hudson River Sinking Fund at 112¾@113, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 114, do. 7s at 108, and Rock Island 7s at 109. State bonds were firm. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 69¾, fell off to 68⅜, and at the close recovered to 68⅞. The other transactions were small.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,610,726; against $3,611,472 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,406,967 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year were $19,842,541, against $16,744,402 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $20,781,489 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,235,106 29
Gold payments	139,603 95
Gold balance	47,143,529 67
Currency receipts	801,951 37
Currency payments	464,724 75
Currency balance	37,169,662 66
Customs	441,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 25.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113⅛	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	122
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85¼@$4 85½
New-York Central	110½	110¼
Rock Island	108	107⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅛	38¼
St. Paul	39¼	39¼
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
Lake Shore	67½	67⅛
North-west	41½	41½
North-west Preferred	59½	59⅞
Western Union	76⅝	77
Union Pacific	68⅝	68½
Wabash	6	6
Delaware, Lack. and Western	118¼	118
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Panama	134⅞	133
Erie	16¾	17¾
Ohio	21¾	22
C., C. and I. C.	4⅞	4⅞
Harlem	136½	136½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110¾	110¼	555
Erie	17⅞	16⅞	30,720
Erie Preferred	35	35	280
Lake Shore	67⅝	67	38,730
Wabash	6¼	5⅞	2,450
North-western	41⅝	41⅜	1,600
North-western Preferred	60	59⅝	1,300
Rock Island	108	107¾	865
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¼	39	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	73	72⅝	1,500
Pittsburg	92⅞	92½	300
Delaware, Lack. & West.	118¼	118	510
New-Jersey Central	107	107	370
Michigan Central	61⅝	61½	560
Illinois Central	98	97½	1,000
Union Pacific	69	68¼	900
Dubuque and Sioux City	70¼	70	250
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4⅞	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅝	21½	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	32	31	1,300
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	21⅜	10,810
Ohio and Mississippi Pf.	49¼	49¼	100
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¼	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	5¼	5¼	300
Panama	133	133	200
Western Union	77¼	76½	16,200
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20⅜	19¾	2,700
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38	11,800
Canton	41	41	200
Alton and Terre Haute	6	5½	400
Alton and Terre Haute Pf.	22¾	21	960
Kansas Pacific	14	14	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83⅞	83½	175
United States Express	59	59	130
Mariposa	8	8	200
St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	30¾	30¾	200
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total sales			129,611

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	124⅞	125⅛
United States 6s, '81, registered	121⅝	122
United States 6s, '81, coupons	122⅜	122¾
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114½	...
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114½	114¾
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	118	118⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, n., registered	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	122½	123
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	122¾	123
United States 10-40s, registered	119	119¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5s, '81, registered	116⅞	117
United States 5s, '81, coupons	118⅛	118⅜

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $71,000 for interest and $36,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,967,000
Gold balances	1,107,375
Currency balances	1,254,409

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,892,478
Currency balances	2,230,743
Gold exchanges	3,502,466
Gold balances	582,751

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83. 30
Alabama 5s, '86. 30
Alabama 8s, '86. 30
Georgia 6s. 93
Ga. 7s, new bonds. 102⅞
Ga. 7s, indorsed. 100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds. 100
Kentucky 6s. 100½
Louisiana 6s. 42½
La. 6s, new bonds. 42½
La. 6s, new Fl't'g Dbt. 42½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 42½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 33
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 43
La. 8s of 1910. 42½
Mo. 6s due in '76. 100½
Mo. 6s due in '77. 100¼
Mo. 6s due in '78. 100¼
Mo. 6s due in '79. 100¼
Mo. 6s due in '80. 100½
H. & St. Jo. due '75. 100⅜
H. & St. Jo. due '86. 100½
H. & St. Jo. due '87. 100½
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 54
N. C. N. C. R., April & O. 54
N. C. N. C. R. c. off J & J. 40
N. C. N. C. R. c. off A & O. 40
N. C. Fund'g Act, 1866. 10
N. C. Fund'g Act, 1868. 9½
N. C. new bonds, J. & J. 9
N. C. new bonds, A. & O. 8
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 1. 2⅞
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 2. 2¾
N. C. Spl. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Ohio 6s, 1881. 107½
Ohio 6s, 1886. 111½
Rhode Island 6s. 108
South Carolina 6s. 35
S. C. 6s, J. & J. 35
S. C. 6s, A. & O. 35
S. C. Fund'g Act, 1866. 35
S. C. L. C. 1889 J. & J. 35
S. C. L. C. 1889 A. & O. 35
S. C. 7s of 1888. 36
S. C. non-f. bs. 5
Tenn. 6s, new bds. 44¼
Tenn. 6s, new series. 44½
N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n. 104
N. Y. coup B'ty L'n. 104¼
N. Y. 6s Gold Reg 1887. 115
N. Y. 6s Gold Cou 1887. 115
N. Y. 6s Gold L'n 1883. 116
N. Y. 6s Gold L'n 1891. 116
N. Y. 5s, Gold, 1876. 110
N. C. 6s old, J. & J. 17¼
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17
Virginia 6s, old. 37
Va. 6s new bs, 1866. 38
Va. 6s new bs, 1867. 38
Va. 6s Con. bds. 75
Va. 6s ex-mat. coup. 68¼
Va. 6s Con 2d series. 45
Va. 6s Deferred bs. 9
Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 69¾

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange. 114
Butch's' & Drov's'. 125
Central National. 99½
Chatham. 136
City. 300
Commerce. 118
Corn Exchange. 130
First National. 200
Fourth National. 92
Gallatin National. 129
German American. 79
Germania. 110
Import's' & Trad's'. 195
Mechanics. 140
Merchants. 118½
Nassau. 103
New-York. 130¼
Ninth National. 79½
North America. 99
Park. 126
Phenix. 94½
Republic. 89
St. Nicholas. 103

The well known banking firm of Fisk & Hatch gives special attention to dealings in Government bonds and is prepared to buy or sell large or small amounts. The house has a reputation for business ability and integrity second to none, and hence enjoys the confidence of large institutions and capitalists who invest in Government bonds. In the banking department it receives deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allows interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging for the month from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000 at the rate of four per cent.

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ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

☞ MISSOURI STATE BONDS.—HANNIBAL AND St. Joseph issue, due this day, wanted at a premium and accrued interest by
C. C. ROUMAGE, JR., No. 15 New st.,
Office of H. Knickerbacker & Co.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, partly for export, at unaltered figures....Ordinary quoted at 9⅛c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,970 bales (of which 560 bales were on last evening,) including 980 bales to shippers, 330 bales to spinners, and 660 bales to speculators.... And for forward delivery a livelier business has been reported at improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,300 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were on last evening and 17,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; March, 13 7-16c.; April, 13 21-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb., closing quiet and steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,179 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 24,356 bales, against 22,245 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 66,120 bales, against 23,403 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,852,947 bales, against 2,455,420 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,330 bales; to the Continent, 20,063 bales; stock in New-York, 141,877 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 852,931 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been without important change as to price. Less activity has been noted in Minnesota Extras, the confident views of holders, especially of straight brands, operating, in part, against free movements. More inquiry prevailed for regular shipping Extras, in lots, chiefly for fair to very good, within the range of $5 15@$5 40, on moderate offerings from store and to arrive. City Mill Extras have been in fair request, mainly for the West Indies, on the basis of previous quotations. The better qualities of Superfine have been strong and wanted; offerings light. No. 2 and unsound Flour rather dull, but quoted steady. Only a limited jobbing movement reported in most kinds of trade and family Extras within our range. The weaker range of Wheat values, and the somewhat firmer ocean freight market were against free dealings in Flour. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6, chiefly at $4 25@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 35@$4 15; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 for lines; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 65, mainly at $5 80@$6 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35 from dock and delivered, and $5 25 from store; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 25@$7 25 chiefly at $6 40@$6 85, and Patent at $7@$9 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 35@$6 85; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales have been 7,900 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western Extras and City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations....The movements in Southern Flour have been more liberal, in part for shipment, at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 30 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras. Included in the sales were 1,450 bbls. very good trade Extras at $7 25@$7 37½, chiefly at $7 35@$7 37½ ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been salable only in small lots at drooping rates....We quote at from $4 10@$5 30 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mostly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in, almost wholly for shipment, at steady prices for the better qualities, which have attracted most attention....We quote at from $2 90@$3 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 35 for White do.; $3@$3 35 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 bbls., including 900 bbls. Brandywine at $3 65, delivered; and 450 bbls. Yellow Western, poor to good, at $2 95@$3 25 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal (in bags) has been very sparingly sought after at $1 10@$1 65 for poor to very choice ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate request, within the range of $1 75@$2 20 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been very lightly dealt in in the local market, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ⅌ bbl. Further considerable shipments of Canada Oat-meal (on through freight account) have been made for Liverpool, by steam, as already mentioned in our freight reports.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively dull, and difficult to market without concessions on the part of holders, which the latter, though more urgent in their offerings of supplies, were not disposed to make. The export inquiry was limited, and mostly for the lower grades. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment, at about steady prices for prime Red and Amber Western, which attracted most attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; 97c.@99c. for rejected Spring, in store; $1 05@$1 08 for low grade mixed Spring, odd lots, (with $1 35 quoted as the asking price for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store;) $1 30 for prime Red Western, to arrive; $1 45 for White Western, (a small lot;) and $1 40 for very choice No. 1 Spring, (a small lot)....Corn has been quoted a shade higher, on, however, a restricted trade, especially for export, the somewhat stronger range of ocean freights operating, to some extent, against free purchases for shipment....Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, at 63¼c.@63½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 63¼c. bid, and 63⅝c.@63½c. asked, afloat; 63c.@63¼c. for new Low Mixed do.; 62c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 57½c. for "no grade" New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western; 70c. for old Mixed Western, in store, (with 71c. bid for do., afloat;) 62c.@62½c. (in part) for new White Western, car lots; 54½c. (in part) for unmerchantable....And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 5,000 bushels new mixed Western, New-York inspection, February option, at 63¾c.; and 5,000 bushels do, same option, at 63c., (with privilege reserved to the seller to deliver an additional 5,000 bushels at the same price)....Rye has been offered rather more urgently, and prices have favored buyers, with a very moderate demand noted, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,600 bushels Canada, on private terms, quoted in bond, at 88c.@90c., with State at 92c.@95c.; and Western at 86½c.@88c. in store and afloat, as in our last....Barley has been in limited request and depressed in price; 3,500 bushels No. 2, two rowed State (New-York inspection) sold at 88c.; a car load of No. 3 four rowed do, at 95; and a car load of two-rowed do, from track, at 85c. ⅌ bushel....Last sale of Canada West (Bay) was at $1 15 per bushel....A slow trade has been noted in Barley Malt, which has been quoted somewhat nominal within the range of $1 20@$1 45 for about fair to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 12½@$1 30 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 12½ for two-rowed do. do. Sales reported of 5,000 bushels Canada East at $1 25, short credit....Canada Peas have been inactive, with strictly prime, in bond, quoted at $1 02 ⅌ bushel, at which rate the last sale was made....Buckwheat has been in limited request with prime State quoted nominal at 58c. ⅌ bushel....Oats have been very quiet, the local trade dealings having been checked, in part by firmness of holders, especially of prime to choice samples. Offerings generally very moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 23,000 bushels at 47c.@48c. for No. 2 New-York, (the latter prices for five car load lots, and the former for odd car loads;) 48c. for New-York light mixed; 48c. for about prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, (about 5,500 bushels;) 45c.@50c. for very poor to very good White Western, mainly at 45c. for very poor, in store, with 52c. asked for prime White, and 49c. for prime mixed State, (8,000 bushels of the former and 4,000 bushels of the latter,) together, with 50c. reported as the best bid for the whole load....Feed has been selling only in small lots within the range of $16 50@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$18 50 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ⅌ ton, market heavy....Hay and Straw essentially as quoted in our last....Clover-seed quiet to-day, but quoted firm at 13½c.@13¾c. for prime to very choice State, (the latter an extreme,) with a car load rumored sold at 13⅝c., and another at 13½c. Yesterday's sales of prime to choice State were within the range of 13⅝c.@13⅜c., and of good to choice Canada at 13c.@13⅜c. ⅌ lb., (our report of which, with other items, was crowded out this morning)....Of Calcutta Linseed, 5,500 bags sold at $1 96½, gold, 4 months credit, showing a decline.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in somewhat better request for early delivery, mainly for shipment, opening irregular but closing at steadier prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 65@$20 75 for uninspected, and $20 87½@$21 for inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, new, $16 ⅌ bbl. Sales 70 bbls. Extra Prime at $16 for new and $15 for old....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, February options, quoted at $20 70@$20 80; March at $20 80@$20 90; April at $21, and May at $21 20, with more inquiry. Sales 1,000 bbls. for April delivery, at $20 95@$21....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted steady at 9c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10c. ⅌ lb....Western Hogs up to 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, with a fair demand noted, mainly for City....Sales have been reported of 22,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 13 to 10 lb., at 11⅝c.@12¼c. and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 lb., at 12c.@12½c.... Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt delivery....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 12c.@12½c....Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at the West, 7¼c....Bacon has been quoted somewhat firmer, with more call for supplies on export account....City Long Clear at 11c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅞c., delivered....Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c., and 100 bxs. Western Short Clear at 11 9-16c. ⅌ lb....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 11 5-16c., and for February delivery quoted at 11¼c.@11 5-16c.; Short Clear, early delivery, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 10⅜c., Short Clear at 10⅝c., Cumberlands at 10⅝c., and Short Rib at 10⅜c....Sales have been reported for Western delivery of 150 bxs. Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., and 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear and Short Rib at 10⅜c. ⅌ lb....Western Steam Lard has been more confidently sought after for early delivery, for shipment and refining purposes, and has been quoted a shade higher, closing firmly.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. prime at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing at 12¾c. asked, (of which sales 600 tcs. were made last evening for Hamburg, the freight engagement of which was mentioned in our last.) And of choice Kettle, 100 tcs. sold at 13c....And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,500 tcs., February options, at 12 11-16c.@12¾c., closing at 12¾c.; 2,250 tcs., March, at 12⅞c.@12⅞c., closing at 12⅞c. bid; 2,500 tcs., April, at 12 15-16c.@13c., closing at 13c....May quoted at 13⅛c....City Lard has been quoted stronger and wanted, with sales reported of 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing at 12¾c. asked; and small lots of No. 1 do. 12⅛c.@12¼c....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of small lots for the Continent at 13c.; 200 tcs. for the West Indies at 12⅞c....Beef has been in fair request at unchanged quotations....We quote barreled Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra, and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $30 50@$32....Beef Hams have been quiet but steady, at $23@$25 for good to very choice Western, and $22@$22 50 for best new Southern.... Butter and Cheese without important alteration.... Eggs a shade firmer and in fair request....Tallow has been more active and firmer, with sales of 175,000 lb. fair to choice at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., of which were 75,000 lb. City at 9¼c.@9⅜c....Stearine has been quoted lower, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; choice City, 12⅞c.@13c. ⅌ lb.; sales reported of 85,000 lb. City, in hhds.; part at 12⅞c....And of Grease 35 tcs. sold at 11c.

WHISKY—Quoted lower on somewhat brisker trade. Sales, 50 bbls., before 'Change, at $1 11, and 250 bbls., on 'Change, at $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room continued in good demand at firm rates. Provision and Flour room was also in fair request at yesterday's figures. Cotton, Tobacco, and other general cargo movements slow at somewhat irregular figures. Tonnage on charter attracted rather more attention, chiefly for Grain and Petroleum, and rates were quoted steady. Vessels for the Cotton trade, for loading at Southern ports, in very limited request, and rates quoted as favoring shippers....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 950 bales Cotton, of which were 600 bales Compressed at 7-32d. ⅌ lb., and 350 bales on private terms, (part through freight;) 4,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel, with room for Corn quoted at 8d. ⅌ 60 lb. bid; 180 tons Leather, in lots, at 50s.; 60 tons Wet-salted Hides, at 25s.; 1,200 pks. Provisions, (part through freight,) reported at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 100 tcs. Beef and 2,500 Staves on private terms. Also, by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) 1,350 pks. Provisions at unchanged quotations. And by steam from New-Orleans, direct, 800 bales Cotton, reported at 9-16d. ⅌ lb. For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel, and by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ 60 lb....For Glasgow, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; and by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain part at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; also an Italian bark, 628 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bxs. Clothes Pins at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton, measurement; 250 tons Slate (delivered free on board) at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 3s. ⅌ bbl.... For Hull, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and £10 gratuity, (rumored as for Dundee.)....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 493 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a ship with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 1c. ⅌ lb....For Antwerp, a British ship, with about 7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. Also a Norwegian bark, 738 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. do., from do., rumored at the same rate, (with option of Bremen or Hamburg,) but not confirmed....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,067 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl., and an American ship, 1,117 tons, hence, with Petroleum, &c., reported as loading on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tons Provisions on private terms; quoted at 2 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon on private terms; quoted at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 1 1-16c. ⅌ lb. ....For Java, an American bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 18,000 cases Petroleum, at 32½c. ⅌ case.... Coastwise Lumber and Coal trades dull. Ice trade fairly active at late quotations.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only one car, 17 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,590 head, or 270 cars, of which 149 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 365 cars for the same time last week and 401 cars for the same time last year. The market yesterday opened fairly active at ⅛c.@¼c. advance on last week's quotations, buyers taking hold fairly. This morning the demand is lighter, Eastern buyers holding off, declining to purchase at the advance in price; quality of stock offered hardly compares with that of last week; fewer lots of good shipping grades, and greater proportion of poor thin stock in the market; attendance of buyers of all classes fair; only 1 car of Cattle received here since 6 o'clock last night; 1,800 head disposed of for the week thus far; sales of Illinois Steers averaging 1,060, 1,172, 1,336, 1,358, and 1,403 lb., at $5, $5 15, $5 75, $6, and $6 12½; Texas Steers, ranging from 932 to 965 lb., at $4 85@$5; Missouri Steers, averaging 1,155, 1,207, 1301, and 1,318 lb., at $5 35, $5 40, $5 87½, and $6 12½; Ohio Steers, averaging 911, 957, 993, 1,077, 1,151, 1,260, and 1,265 lb., at $4 25, $4 37½, $4 75, $5, $5 12½, $5 25, and $5 62½; Indiana Steers, averaging 994, 1,072, 1,183, 1,321, and 1,460 lb., at $4 75, $4 90, $5 10, $5 25, and $6. Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4 62½. Sheep—No fresh arrivals to-day; receipts—Sunday, 14,600 head; Monday, 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,200 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week, and 11,200 head for the same week last year. The market yesterday and to-day was fairly active; quality of offerings generally good, with but few loads of common stock offering; fully 52 car-loads disposed of for the week thus far, 15 cars for Brighton butchers' market, and majority of the balance disposed of for Eastern trade, prices ruling at a shade to an ⅛c. off from closing prices of preceding week, with about ¼c. off opening quotations; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 75 lb., at $4 95; 93 lb. at $6 20; 91 lb. at $5 87½; 107 lb. at $6 50; 88 lb. at $5 50. Indiana Sheep, averaging 98 lb., at $5 87½@$6; 89 lb. at $5 70; 97 lb. at $5 75. Illinois Sheep, averaging 109 lb., at $6 50; 107 lb. at $6 25; 89 lb. at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against 13,600 head for the same time last week, and 7,800 head for the same week last year; no market today for want of stock to operate with; only about 2 cars odds and ends disposed of; yards about bare of stock; sales of Yorkers at $7 45@$7 70; heavy Hogs at $7 40@$7 60.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,833 head. Since last market day there have been received via Montreal, over the Grand Trunk Railroad, 90 car-loads of Western Cattle, all good marketable Steers; trade is very moderate, and Western dealers were anxious to sell; prices on Northern fell off a strong ¼c., dead weight, and at Western yards nothing sold over 7c., live weight; sales of choice at $9 75; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $7 50@$9 50; second do., $6 25@$7 25; third do., $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,306 head; the ruling rates on Sheep have not changed materially from those of last week; prices are firm, but there is no improvement; sales, in lots, at $2@$3 25 each; extra, $3 50@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200 head; quiet but generally firmer; sales of common to good fat Cows and Bulls at $2 60@$3 90; half-fattened Butchers' Steers, $4@$4 80; good fat Steers, $5@$5 20; Extra Shipping nominally $5 75@$6 25; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; fairly active and firm, closing with about all sold, and with an upward tendency; Packing sold at $7@$7 25; Fancy at $7 35; Philadelphia, $7 50@$7 55; shipments, 1,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; active and firm at $4 75@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; cash sales drooping; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 99⅛c., spot; 99⅛c., February and March; $1, April; $1 05⅛, May; No. 3 do., 79c.; Rejected, 65c.@65¼c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅛c.@43¼c., spot; 42⅞c. bid, February; 46⅞c. bid, May. Oats—Demand fair, and market firm and a shade higher; 31¼c. bid, cash; 31⅜c.@31½c., February; 35⅛c., May; Rejected, 27c. Barley easier, but good demand at 80½c., spot; 76c., February. Rye steady and firm at 67c. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $8 12½@$8 35. Pork—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $19 25, spot; $19 30, February; $19 57½@$19 60, March. Lard irregular, but in the main higher, at $12 10, spot; $12 15, February; $12 30, March. Bulk Meats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 89,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat unsettled and lower at 99¼c., cash; 98⅞c., February or March. Corn easier at 43c.@43⅛c., cash; 42⅞c., February. Oats easier at 31⅛c., cash. Pork steady at $19 25@$19 30, February. Lard weak and lower at $12 10, February; $12 37½@$12 40, April.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 17,500 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Hard Duluth at $1 37; 700 bushels hard Western at $1 35; 500 bushels White Michigan at $1 38; 350 bushels do. at $1 30; 1,750 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 17. Corn dull; new nominally 50c.@51c., with sales of 5 cars privately. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Pork dull; heavy Mess, $20. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 56 asked; $1 52 bid, cash; $1 53 bid, January; No. 3 do. sold early at $1 03, cash; $1 bid at close. Corn generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; a good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@41c., cash; 41c., January; 40⅞c.@40⅜c., February; 41⅞c., March. Oats dull; No. 2 35c. bid, cash; 36½c., March. Barley nominally unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; nominally higher; 70c. bid. Pork dull at $20 cash; $20 25 bid, March. Lard dull and nominally 12c. Bulk Meats a shade firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. and 10⅝c.@10⅝c.; only small lots selling. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅛c. and 11½c. Green Meats dull; the demand for Shoulders is chiefly speculative, active at 6⅛c.; Rough Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Pickled Hams, 11c.@11½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 05; $1 07 asked at close. Live Hogs inactive, lower; Shipping, $6 90@$6 95; Packing, $6 90@$7 10. Cattle steady and unchanged; prices are unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,230 head Hogs, 444 head Cattle.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 57½. Tar steady at $1 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent., which is 1¼@1⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼ ⅌ cent. Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¼; 1867s, 109¼; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞; do. preferred, 31.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 107¼. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾; do. preferred, 32.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts, 31,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales are American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive partially ¼d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, at 6 9-16d.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Oats, 3s. 2d.@3s. 3d. ⅌ bushel for American. Flour, 23s.@24s. ⅌ bbl. Corn, 28s.@28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 30s.@30s. 6d. for old do. do. Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s. 4d.@10s. 10d. for Club do.; 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 6d.@10s. for Red Winter. Provisions—Bacon, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Lard, 55s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped April and May, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

6:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 50s. 6d.@50s. 9d.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 24.—Coffee quiet at previous prices.

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee in Bankruptcy of THEODORE ROSS and J. JAQUELIN SMITH, will sell by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of that day, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following notes, drafts, accounts, and book accounts: [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alfred F. Walcott, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the amendments thereof for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, [illegible] in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, [illegible] when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. [illegible]
ja19-law2wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

C. B. HOWELL & MEARNS.

The copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES B. HOWELL and ANDREW J. MEARNS, under the name of C. B. HOWELL & MEARNS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] MEARNS [illegible]
Dated, New-York, Jan. 24, 1876.
CHARLES B. HOWELL.
ANDREW J. MEARNS.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM, [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NORMA, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Theresa Titiens, Miss Beaumont, Signor Baccei.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—ORGAN CONCERT—Mr. G. W. Morgan and Miss M. E. Hall.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. F. F. Muller, Mme. Salvotti, Mr. Arbuckle.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Senator CONKLING has been led out for attack in certain quarters by the aid of an old and well-known device. A conversation is invented for him with Gen. GRANT, in which the latter is made to declare that he will not "run" for a third term if the Senator intends to become a candidate. Upon this, we are bidden to be on our guard against Conkling plots and machinations, and doubtless we shall soon hear the old sarcastic allusions to Mr. CONKLING'S "torso" and "ambrosial locks." There is nothing so easy as to make a target of a public man in this way. Whether Mr. CONKLING is a candidate for the Presidency or not we have not been authoritatively informed, but at any rate the Republicans in this State cannot forget his repeated services to their party, and they will not approve of these under-handed assaults upon him. They will probably make him more friends than enemies. Whenever we have had a hard campaign before us, it has been usual to call upon Senator CONKLING for assistance, and it is chiefly on account of the foremost position he has taken in these contests that he is now denounced by such journals as the New-York *Tribune*. It seems rather early to begin the work of blackening the faces of real or supposed Presidential candidates.

We have already pointed out that, in our judgment, Senator MORTON proceeds upon a wrong basis in his defense of the recent scandals connected with the State Government of Mississippi. Gov. AMES is one of the chief persons whose conduct has been impugned, and it will not do to accept his unsupported statements as a final disproof of the charges brought against him and his rule. The evidence on the other side must be examined and weighed. There may be a good answer to that evidence, but quotations from old reports of Gov. AMES to the Legislature will necessarily be received as inconclusive. Senator MORTON is far too able a man to deal with the case as if there were only one side to it—that is the method in which the "Brooklyn scandal" was so long treated by many persons, and of course it did more harm than good. Both sides must be heard. We are glad to find the Buffalo *Commercial* taking the same view, and demanding that the proposed "investigation shall be thorough in every direction." Unless that course is adopted, Senator MORTON will injure his cause, and certainly not increase his own reputation.

The real question as to granting an appropriation for the Centennial Exposition was this—should the entire enterprise be allowed to fail, or should it be pushed forward to completion? Everybody feels that it would have been very much better if the original design could have been carried out—that is, if the buildings could have been erected entirely by voluntary contributions. But the whole country was drummed up for money from one end to the other, and at last it was plainly seen that the amount raised would fall far short of the sum required. In the meantime, foreign Governments had been invited to take part in the Exposition, and although this invitation did not come direct from our own Government, it certainly received its sanction. The invitations were accepted, and doubtless an immense quantity of goods of various kinds is already on its way to Philadelphia from abroad. Would it have been wise to allow the project to end in a miserable failure after all this preparation? We think not. And we believe, as we have always done, that the Exposition will be of immense benefit to this country in a hundred different ways, and will amply compensate the people for the aid which has now been extended to it by Congress.

The curious case of Mr. J. JOHNSON, a boat-builder, living in Brooklyn, has scarcely received the attention it deserves. On the morning of the 3d of January he was on his way to his place of business, when he was suddenly set upon by two men, robbed, and shot. He was found on the sidewalk by some neighbors, with his pockets turned inside out. His own statement—for he lived long enough to make one—was very clear, and there was nothing whatever to throw any doubt upon it. Yet the Brooklyn Police made up their minds at once that the man had shot himself, and this theory they still hold, without a particle of evidence, so far as we can discover, to back it up. Mr. JOHNSON'S wife declares that he never had a pistol in his life, and that he left the house to go to his work on the fatal morning in "good spirits," although for three nights running he had dreamt that some one had assassinated him. Down to the last moment he adhered to the story he first told, nor can we see the least reason to doubt it. Assassins find it only too easy a matter to escape punishment nowadays, without having the Police ready to aid them still further by setting up the pretense that a murdered man committed suicide.

Last week, in response to a resolution from the House, the President transmitted the State Department correspondence on Cuban affairs. The most important document of the series was the letter of Secretary FISH, dated Nov. 5, 1875, in which that gentleman summed up the grievances of the United States, and the action (or non-action) of Spain thereupon, and stated the position of our Government. The history of the case ended with the note of the State Department to the United States Ministers at the principal European courts, inclosing copies of the document just referred to, and requesting them to read it to the Governments to which they were respectively accredited. The House seemed to think that replies ought to be received from these Governments, and a resolution was immediately passed calling for copies of "any correspondence which may have occurred within the past year between the Government of the United States and any European Government besides Spain in relation to the Island of Cuba." The President replied that there was no such correspondence in existence. Now a cable dispatch from Berlin informs us that the European Governments have reserved their replies to the American note until they have had an opportunity of exchanging views on the subject. Congressmen seem to have given undue importance to the fact that the note of Nov. 5, 1875, was sent to these Governments. It was read to them "for information only," and this common diplomatic usage had no special significance. As it happens, the reply of the State Department to the application for more information comes simultaneously with the news dispatch showing that there can be none.

The amendment to the State Constitution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. EMERSON, aims to correct an evil which was only partially remedied by the amendment to which the one now proposed is an addition. The clauses which Mr. EMERSON proposes to add to this provide that no county or city shall become indebted for any purpose to an amount exceeding four per cent. of its assessed valuation; that no county or city, whose present indebtedness exceeds five per cent. of its assessed valuation, shall become further indebted until such indebtedness is reduced within that limit, but the Legislature may authorize it to contract indebtedness not exceeding, for any one year, one dollar per capita of its population, and for a period not exceeding five years. Lastly, it is provided that no law authorizing any indebtedness shall be hereafter passed, without a provision that such debt shall be paid in twenty years, and that a sufficient tax shall be levied each year to pay the interest and the principal at maturity. It is clear that some provision regulating municipal and county indebtedness should be engrafted in the Constitution, but Mr. EMERSON'S proposal is so sweeping in its provisions that, in its present form, it could scarcely be adopted without causing serious distress to a large number of now heavily-burdened counties.

Pending the adoption of some such constitutional amendment as the one alluded to, the enactment of a bill like that introduced into the Senate by Mr. PRINCE would be a valuable protection to New-York tax-payers. It is described as a bill to limit and reduce the indebtedness of this City, though unless the amount of the bonded debt without regard to the Sinking Fund is to be taken into account, the bill would not affect existing indebtedness at all. The permanent debt of the City, less cash and securities in the Sinking Fund, is at present a little over ninety-one millions, while under the rule laid down in Mr. PRINCE'S bill, it might be swelled to one hundred and fifteen millions. As the funded debt is already large enough, it might be well to apply the limit of ten per cent of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of the City to the gross amount of the debt without reference to the sinking fund. In that case we should be found to have four millions of bonds outstanding in excess of the proposed maximum. The bill does not touch the increase of the debt—miscalled "temporary"—which is payable from assessments. As another measure will shortly be presented to the Legislature limiting the issue of assessment bonds, the tax-payers will have the chance of being well protected between them.

The prompt action of the Committees on Cities of both houses on several important bills affecting the administration of this City is worthy of all commendation. The uniform enforcement of the contract system in City work, and the employment of pauper and convict labor in profitable channels are, it is true, merely reforms of certain details of Government. But they are none the less decided advances in the direction of conducting the affairs of the City on real instead of sham "business principles." It is to be hoped that these bills will meet with as little delay in either house as they have done in committee.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

That the vote of the Southern States has constituted since the close of the war a very important element in the strength of the Republican Party is a very familiar fact; but that this element of strength has been constantly declining is a fact which does not seem to be so familiar as it ought to be to a good many Republicans. South Carolina was until recently the only Southern State which the Republicans had any reason to expect to carry with ease or certainty. And now it is the opinion of those most likely to know that we are in serious danger of losing that last foothold in the South. The circumstances which have attended this change of political sentiment have been various in the various States. There is no doubt that a system of "quiet intimidation" has been adopted by the whites for the purpose of preventing the negroes from voting the Republican ticket, and to interfere generally in the effective organization of the party. On the other hand, the Democrats have not been backward in holding out effective inducements to the negroes to voluntarily change sides. But it is useless to deny that the one cause which, more than all others, has led to a constant drain upon the Republican strength, and which has gradually undermined the sources of its permanent supremacy, has been the misgovernment which local leaders have practiced in its name. It is to this point that the managers of the national organization must direct their attention if they hope to recover their lost ground. The intimidation which is practiced in the South now is for the most part within the bounds of law. It is of a kind which the United States Government is practically unfitted to reach. It can only be resisted by recruiting into the Republican Party a sufficient number of white men of energy, honesty, and fair intelligence to give that party in the South a real and effective moral force. Reliance upon United States bayonets, or appeals to a Congress one body of which is already Democratic, are worse than foolish.

Any one who wishes to discover with what difficulties the Republican Party in the South has to contend, and by what means it can hope to achieve success, will do well to study attentively the letter of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina to Senator MORTON, which we published yesterday morning. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN gives the history of his own experience. He was elected in 1874 by a majority much smaller than that which the Republican ticket had usually obtained in former years. He says frankly that his weakness lay in the fact that a great many honest Republicans did not believe that he would conduct the Government in the interest of reform. On taking his seat, however, he devoted his energies to carrying out the pledges of reform which he had made in the campaign. In this work he was so vigorous and so far successful that within a year the Republicans had gained the confidence of the public to that degree that the Democrats had nearly abandoned the field. At this moment the Republican Legislature chose to appoint to the Circuit Court Bench one notorious white scoundrel, ex-Gov. MOSES, and a mulatto, W. J. WHIPPER, as notorious a scoundrel as the other, densely ignorant of his duties, and a defaulter to the public Treasury. This act of outrageous abuse of power has recalled to life the energies of the Democratic Party, and, according to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, has made the task of carrying the State next Fall a very difficult one. The only way in which that task can be accomplished, the Governor says, is to turn MOSES, WHIPPER, and their adherents out of the party.

This is, in brief, a picture substantially accurate of the condition of the Republican Party throughout the South. Its only hope is in relentlessly driving its bad leaders out of the organization and in making itself the party at once of good government and progress. If it have the strength and sense to do this, there is no reason why nearly every Southern State should not support Republican principles. The Democratic Party is intimately associated with the past. Its ideas are out of date; its policy has nothing to do with the present, and offers no hope for the future. It is, in the main, a reactionary, obstinate, dull, and prejudiced party. All the questions of real importance to the people of the South are matters of indifference, or worse, to the Democracy. That party is obdurately opposed to any complete and efficient system of public education. It is opposed to Northern immigration or immigration from abroad. It is prejudiced against the laboring class, and cannot know what policy is required to foster and extend that industry which is the foundation of every free State. In a word, the Democracy is the party of obstruction, and the future of the South must eventually be placed in other hands. A magnificent opportunity presents itself to the Republican Party. If it will rigidly expel mere place-seekers or plunderers from its ranks; if it will adopt a policy at once economical and progressive; if it will undertake honestly to encourage the industries of the various States; and above all, if it will devote itself to the task of establishing an extensive system of cheap primary public instruction, it can lay the foundations of a supremacy which cannot easily be shaken. The work cannot be done in a day, but neither will its fruits perish in a day. Every true Republican, in whatever station he may be placed, owes it to his party to lend himself to the full extent of his influence and ability to this important task.

A FATAL VOTE.

There is no longer any Democratic Party. The vote on the Centennial appropriation has killed it, and its remains are only kept above ground awaiting the funeral oration which the *World* is about to pronounce over its grave. When, during its long period of disaster and disgrace, doubting brethren or envious foes have described the venerable party as a political corpse, the ever-faithful *World* persisted in declaring that it had more vitality than men suspected. In the face of both doubters and scoffers, the *World* kept on waving a flag which bore the legend of "Hard Money, Free Trade, and Home Rule" as a sign that while its principles lived the party could not die. So tenacious was the party of life that it survived the nomination of a Republican and a Protectionist as its candidate for the Presidency, survived the rag-money platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and showed no signs of giving up the ghost when the inflationists of the West and South loaded down its House Committee with bills all looking in a direction opposite to specie payments. True, "its life is in its principles;" but then, it never parted with them all at once. When it blotted "Free Trade" from its flag, there still remained "Hard Money and Home Rule," and when "Hard Money" became somewhat blurred, the legend still bore in shining letters the boast that this at least was the party of "Home Rule."

It is true that very few people professed to understand the precise scope and significance of this last inviolate principle of Democracy. But that was rather an advantage than otherwise, since it could be traded away without any one outside of the inner circle of *illuminati* being a whit the wiser. The Democratic politicians who "ran" the ancient oracles understood their business when they made the priestess dispense prophecies ambiguous enough to be found true whatever happened. So it seemed to be a prime necessity for a party of very elastic performances to keep on hand at least one set of principles which would bear indefinite stretching. But, in an evil hour, the New-York standard-bearer of the party was induced to attempt the application of the last sacred principle to an existing state of facts. "Home Rule" was brought down from the clouds of political speculation, and was declared to mean opposition to the Centennial appropriation. Fidelity to the principle thus applied was made a "test of the fidelity of Democratic representatives;" it was announced that the struggle over that appropriation was the party's "ordeal," and that the failure to pass through it unscathed would infallibly result in "the death and dissolution" of the party of THOMAS JEFFERSON and the principles thereof.

This was a good deal to cast on the hazard of a single throw, but the *World* ran the risk. Why should the standard-bearer who had been found faithful among the faithless believe that the day of political miracles was over? Had he not seen Democracy arise "as if a corpse uncoffined had come forth to fell the Republican Party to the dust and grasp the Federal powers of the sword and the purse," and had he not "through long years of hopeless defeat, scoffed at those who said the Democratic Party was dead"? The journalistic prophet who had seen wonders and dreamed dreams had the most undoubted qualifications for crying "Woe!" to those who should vote for the Centennial subsidy, and predicting ruin and desolation for the party which harbored them. Yet fifty-seven apostates—a full third of the whole delegation—have defiled themselves with the unclean thing. The Centennial Exhibition owes a million and a half of dollars to Democratic votes, and the last surviving scrap of the proud legend of the party has gone the way of "Free Trade" and "Hard Money." By that "sign" the *World* will conjure no more; in that sign no more victories will be won. The disgusted standard-bearer has thrown away the colors which have been dishonored, and is open for other engagements.

How "the ten thousand thousand Democrats throughout the land," who "have garnered up in their hearts" certain sacred principles which exist no longer, may feel this morning, we cannot pretend to say. It is just possible that they will remain blissfully unconscious of the fact that they have lost anything. They have contrived to get along without any live principles for the best part of a generation, and there is no reason to believe that they cannot make shift without any for a generation longer. The party may refuse to believe that it is either "disbanded" or "shattered," and its members may decline to consider themselves "unloosed and free." The prophet who was not believed when he said the party was alive, is just as likely to be scouted now that he authoritatively proclaims it to be dead. And, after all, it is possible that the prophet may declare that his threatenings were intended in a merely Pickwickian sense. He is just as likely to exclaim to-day "frighted with false fire" as "Anathema, Maranatha." The House has left him a slight loop-hole of escape by making the million and a half a loan instead of a subsidy, and there is much merit in this little distinction, as the *World* will, doubtless, be prompt to discover. Let us hope that it may still be possible to galvanize the "uncoffined corpse" into some semblance of life, since though it is neither a very reputable apparition nor very pleasant to behold, there is at present nothing better to put in its place.

CHEAP CONSULS.

The reforming Democrats in Congress, who are determined to save the country from bankruptcy by cutting down the pay of Consuls and foreign Ministers, have a fine opportunity for saving several hundred dollars of the present cost of maintaining seven salaried Consulates in Italy. The present Administration maintains Consuls at Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Brindisi, and Venice, who roll in luxury upon salaries of $1,500 each. Between the five first-mentioned ports and this country there is a large and constantly increasing commerce. Venice is annually visited by hundreds of American tourists; and Brindisi, which has become the last European station on the overland route to India, is a busy and important place. That we ought to have Consuls at each of these ports is sufficiently evident, but that we should pay them at the present extravagant rate ought to be intolerable to every Democrat out of office. The economical mind shudders at the thought of the Genoese Consul pompously whirling along the Strada Balbi in a luxurious omnibus, and reveling in restaurants upon sour wine and hard bread. What Democrat who would gladly work upon our City improvements for three dollars a day, can view without righteous anger the reprehensible conduct of the Consul at Brindisi, who not only contrives to board and lodge himself upon $1,500 per year, but who actually indulges in constant malarious fever furnished to him by the town itself, free of charge? A more shocking spectacle than that presented by the Consul at Naples, who for merely looking after the interests of sailors and tourists receives pay enough to enable him to live on two meals per day, and to sleep in some lofty attic, has seldom been offered to the view of an upright Democratic Congressman. It is true that the English Consuls at these and other Italian ports are paid, on an average, more than double the salaries paid to our Consuls, but we have not yet fallen so low as to consider that because England supports her civil servants we ought to support ours.

If the Democrats really wish to save our common country from utter ruin, they will see to it that the enormous sums squandered in maintaining Consuls at the Italian ports are promptly reduced. It will be time enough to pay Consuls better salaries when Consulates are filled by good Democrats. If, instead of paying men $1,500 per year, and thus draining the Treasury, we were, for the present, to pay our Consuls $1 62 per day, there would be some little conscience shown in the management of our civil service. Of course, intelligent and educated Consuls could not be had at so low a rate of pay; but why should any honest Democrat want our Consuls to be intelligent or educated? There are hard-working men in the Democratic ranks who would serve even a Republican Administration for $1 62 per day. Let such men be sent to Genoa and Naples, and the other Italian cities, and the present sybaritic holders of overpaid Consulates be withdrawn. A healthy, muscular Consul could probably live on $1 60 per day, and thus save two cents daily for future contingencies. He could easily add to his income by hanging about railway stations, and carrying tourists' trunks, and if he found himself at any time in serious financial difficulties, he could undoubtedly beg a meal or two or a second-hand suit of clothes from a British or German Consul. Care, of course, should be taken that a Consul's fees for carrying trunks, running errands, and blacking boots should not exceed the amount of his salary. All such excess of fees should be handed over to the Government, and thus it is quite possible that many of our Consulates might, in the hands of active and vigorous Consuls, be made more than self-supporting. No Democrat who contrasts this simple and economical plan with the present system of pouring out $1,500 like water upon Republican office-holders can hesitate as to his duty. If instead of paying seven Consuls $1,500 each, we pay them only $486 each, we shall effect a saving of $7,098 annually, with which sum a vast amount of good could be done if it were appropriated to some judicious enterprise under the management of patriotic Democrats.

A SIGN OF SPRING.

Some of these days, among the other unraveled mysteries, we shall find out why Summer hotels burn down in Winter, and why we have glowing accounts of gold in the Black Hills just as Spring trade begins to open. All newspaper readers are aware that seaside and mountain taverns never take fire when full of people, and in the Summer tide of business; but always in Winter, when empty, stripped, and tenanted only by one faithless guardian, whose solitary candle works destruction. And the almanacs may as well now add to these seasonable expectations a certain looking for of "glowing accounts" from the Black Hills about this time. This has not been a real Winter, whatever may be yet in store for us. It has been such a moderate season that all ordinary calculations have failed. Not having snow "enough to swear by," as *Fluellen* says. Drunken men are not so commonly seen as they were when the times were easier, and the Winter was more severe. In the West, where the industrious potato-bugs are reported to come early from the ground and watch for the tender shoots of the sweet potato vine—two bugs to one expected shoot—the mild weather has tempted these pests untimely to the surface. They have come up before the potatoes, and a sudden frost may nip them while they wait. In like manner the Black Hills "touters" have forced the season.

It is yet too early to talk of organizing emigrant trains to trade at either Yankton, Sioux City, or Bismarck. Nevertheless, that we have the regular annual report of gold being found in paying quantities in the Black Hills, is as sure a sign of approaching Spring as the northward flight of wild geese, or the reappearance of the hibernating bear can possibly be. For it is in the Spring that the Yankton trader's thoughts begin to turn to emigration. In the absence of deep snows, and with the promise of an early opening for travel, the Sioux City storekeeper thinks it high time that something should be done to stimulate emigration. If there are no glowing reports from the Black Hills, there will be no emigration; and if there is no emigration, there will be no trade in bacon, beans, and outfits. This year, however, Bismarck is first in the field. That long-deserted "emporium" sends word by the way of St. Paul that the average diggings are one dollar an hour to each man; and, as if surprised at its own moderation, Bismarck immediately adds that four men have taken out $137 in six hours. Stimulated by these auriferous statements, the report adds that "California Joe" saw thirty-four dollars' worth of gold taken out of one pan. The world will be glad to hear again from "California Joe." He was an amateur rifleman during the late civil war, "fighting on his own hook," and like that fabulous Englishman who was in GARIBALDI'S little army, he bagged his own game without reference to military tactics. When peace returned he found shelter in the San Francisco Custom-house, embraced Spiritualism, died, and was buried with military honors. Just before the opening of navigation each Spring, he returns to the Black Hills, and sends forth his opinion on the subject of gold-mining.

The motive of the latest bulletin from the Golden West is found, like the substance of a lady's letter, in the postscript. This reads that "Bismarck merchants complain bitterly that the Northern Pacific Railroad refuses to run trains to that place during the present open Winter, so that supplies for the Black Hills may be sent forward from that place, which is the nearest point to the best diggings." This last phrase is a master stroke of genius. "Which is the nearest point to the best diggings." If any New-York advertising agent can excel that, he may bear off the palm for concealed skill in artful composition. It is almost as good as BOUCICAULT'S using the English Premier as a bill-board to advertise his play. It is more subtle, because the attention of the gold-seeker is kept fixed on the object of his desires, while the object of somebody else is quietly dropped into his mind and kept there. There may be a double purpose in this simple complaint from Bismarck. A politician runs for Congress "in deference to the persistent request of his friends." If the Northern Pacific Railroad does not run trains to the point notoriously nearest the best diggings, it certainly ought now to do it in deference to this manifest wish of a community pining for better facilities to sell goods. There is really no necessity for the existence of gold in the Black Hills. There is no evidence that there is any there. But while the traders wait for customers, and the railroads are ready for business, we shall continue to have gold reports by telegraph as regularly as we have weather probabilities from the Signal Service Bureau.

A GRASSHOPPER POLICY.

Certain citizens of Kansas have presented to Congress a petition which, although apparently innocent in its purpose, ought to be acted upon with caution. The petitioners recite the deeds of the nomadic grasshopper, and ask that a scientific commission be appointed to track him to his original fastnesses in the Rocky Mountains, and to adjust the relations of the Government toward that predatory insect upon a proper basis. There is nothing very objectionable in this request, but we ought to ask ourselves to what the appointment of the desired commission may possibly lead.

Of course, in case the petition should be favorably acted upon by Congress, the appointment and departure of Commissioners would be the first thing in order. The Commissioners would enlist the services of Indian guides, and would search the Rocky Mountains for the home and swarming-place of the grasshoppers. However great might be the danger which they would incur in fearlessly invading the lair of so fierce and implacable an insect, they would doubtless do their duty, and a survivor or two would ultimately return in a badly bitten condition, to report to the Government. Upon the nature of that report the most important results would depend, and it might easily lead to the adoption of a grasshopper policy as prolific in appropriations and as barren in results as the most ardent professional patriot could desire.

Should the Commissioners be men of sound common sense and economical views, their report might not be productive of any great harm. For example, they might recommend the policy of extermination; to be carried out by covering the Rocky Mountains with sheets of fly-paper of extra adhesiveness, and by placing a row of saucers filled with poisoned molasses all the way along the eastern foot of the mountains, from the head waters of the Rio Grande to those of the Missouri. On the other hand, the Commissioners may be persons of a philanthropic turn of mind, in which case they would be reasonably sure to concoct a report of great length and gushing rhetoric, recommending that the grasshoppers should be placed on reservations and treated as wards of the nation. This would naturally necessitate a grasshopper bureau, and swarms of grasshopper agents and contractors, and we may judge from the cost and results of the Indian policy of the last thirty years what would be the effect of a similar treatment of the grasshopper question.

In the first place, we should have to select reservations upon which the grasshoppers could manage to live, or else, like the Modocs, who wickedly refused to starve in the barren region to which the Government removed them, they would return to their old hunting grounds, and resume their predatory habits. In any event, it would be necessary to surround every reservation with a large army of scientific persons, armed with insect-pins and gauze nets, to capture and punish every straggler. It would be idle to expect the grasshoppers to support themselves when they should once fully understand that they were the wards of the nation. The Government would be compelled to send agents to the reservations to supply them with food, and keep them from the degrading necessity of earning their own living. And even if we were to take all possible precautions to keep them in good humor, we should never be free from rumors of approaching grasshopper raids; and the fears and anger of the frontier settlers would be frequently aroused by treacherous attacks upon squatters who might take up their residence on the grasshoppers' territory, and whose injuries the Government would be asked to avenge.

It may be well enough to appoint the desired commission, and thereby satisfy the petitioners, but the efforts of Congress in the matter should begin and end with the appointment of the commission. A small appropriation would supply a hundred Commissioners with insect nets, and their salaries might be made contingent upon their success in grasshopper hunting. Let them go forth with the molasses bottle in one hand, the gauze net in the other, and a bundle of fly-paper in their knapsacks. Thus armed they could fight the grasshoppers, commune with nature, and cost the nation very little. It is difficult to see in what other way the desired commission could accomplish anything in the direction of diminishing the grasshopper plague. It is always within the power of any commission to recommend measures looking to the honor of the old flag and requiring an appropriation, but that this particular commission could lessen the number of grasshoppers except by personally pinching them, is in the highest degree improbable.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. H. J. Montague is at present in the second week of his engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre. Since Monday he has acted in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The performance attracts large audiences, and its impression is pleasant. The management of the house have cast the piece, as usual, as strongly as possible, and it is set with an elegance and an appropriateness of which Brooklyn play-goers, when they remained at home, had previously no idea. Mr. Montague, of course, personates *Manuel*, and in his picture of the reduced gentleman his sympathetic methods and his native ease and refinement have abundant scope to assert themselves. Miss Marie Gordon represents *Marguerite* and tempers happily the extreme haughtiness of the character by most womanly and graceful acting in the few passages of the piece where the feminine traits of the personage reveal themselves with particular clearness. Mr. Montague and Miss Jordon naturally bear off the honors of the performance, the tower scene, in which the lady's work is notably impressive, being followed nightly, by a call before the curtain. All the other rôles, however, are in competent hands, the distribution calling into requisition the services of Messrs. H. B. Phillips, Claude Burroughs, and J. W. Jennings, and those of Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Farren, and Mrs. Sol Smith, Jr.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens will appear at the Academy of Music, to-night, in "Norma." The indications are that the lady's second hearing in opera will be quite as numerously attended as her first, on Monday evening. She is to sing in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Friday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few words touching your article in to-day's paper referring to admission of students to the Bar, where you comment on the great number of students that crowd into the profession through the medium of the law schools. I know very well that this law school is referred to when you state that "the graduates from a single law school exceeded the total increase of the bar in the decade 1860-70," &c. It should be added, in justice to us, that of all our graduates during the last fifteen years, only 500 are now engaged in practice in this City. The average number remaining here is thus found to be about thirty-five per year. As nearly as I can estimate in thirty years, we could not educate more than 2,500 lawyers who would go into practice in this City and its vicinity, so that it would be impossible for us to keep full the ranks of the New-York Bar.

You properly state that large numbers of our students resort to other States to practice. It is not, however, correct that they are admitted there upon our diploma. We receive, for example, many students from New-Jersey, who are only admitted to practice there after being found competent under the rules of their court.

This question, however, which the Committee of the Bar Association has raised, is quite beside the purpose. The great inquiry is—Do the law schools educate students well? The number of lawyers will regulate itself by the law of supply and demand. I concede that the law schools should be discountenanced unless their work is thoroughly well done. If, on the other hand, the education there supplied is superior to that obtainable without them, then they should be encouraged and fostered. The State is not interested in methods so much as in results.

I intend to be heard before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday, as to the value of the work done here. It would be highly gratifying to me if you would allow your readers the opportunity to read the address that I shall then make, or as much of it as you think fit. I think it of the greatest consequence to the State that the members of the Bar should be thoroughly educated in legal principles, and no law school has a right to public patronage which does not give the student the opportunity to obtain such an education.

I came to New-York at the invitation of the Trustees of Columbia College seventeen years ago, to aid in founding a law school. In November, 1858, I delivered, as law professor, a lecture to a large number of the leading New-York lawyers, on the best mode of studying law, in which I advocated a thorough and extensive legal education. There was at that time no institutional instruction whatever in the City; students picked up what law they could in a haphazard way in offices. They were admitted to the Bar, though they had not the smallest legal attainments, at the mere caprice of a special Board of Examiners, or, by like caprice, excluded if they were qualified. There was no system, and no student could get the least information as to what would be expected of him. The Law School corrected this state of things, and introduced regular and systematic daily instruction. The students were questioned daily and oral and familiar exposition was resorted to. They knew that they would be held to a rigid final examination upon legal principles, and prepared themselves accordingly. I introduced then, and have continued ever since, a careful examination for prizes upon printed questions. The system proved satisfactory to the students and to the public, and our numbers steadily increased on an average of thirty per year. Almost our entire support comes from the recommendation of our graduates. Would it be possible that we could receive in this way upward of five hundred young men from all parts of the United States if our educating processes were feeble and inefficient? How is it that the graduates of forty-three colleges are collected here, and fifty Alumni of Yale College alone are among the number? Why does the University of California send us the very best of her students, who mean to prepare themselves here and then return to the Pacific coast? Nothing has been more gratifying to me than a Christmas letter from four Japanese students who rendered their hearty thanks for the way in which legal difficulties were removed and their pathway made measurably clear. If this could be achieved with young gentlemen struggling under the heavy obstacles imposed upon them by a want of complete acquaintance with a foreign language, it would seem that as to American students the subject could be relieved of every perplexity.

You refer to the methods of legal education prevailing in England. Our system has no more firm support anywhere that that which is accorded to it by some of the best English thinkers. I may refer to Prof. Bryce, of the University of Oxford, and author of the *Holy Roman Empire*, and Albert V. Dicey, author of esteemed legal works, both of whom, having made personal inspection of the school for a number of days, have written concerning it in popular English magazines, commending it in the warmest terms.

I hope and expect that on the full presentation of the subject to the Bar Association and the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature no step will be hastily taken which may tend to injure the general cause of legal education which I have much at heart.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Ex-Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, is among the petitioners for woman suffrage.

The rage for economy in Georgia has led to the introduction in the Legislature of bills abolishing the Geological Bureau, the Department of Agriculture, and the State Board of Health.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Mr. Hart, the newly-appointed Naval Constructor at the Charlestown Navy-yard, is a Democrat. He has his instructions from the highest authority to run his department in the interest of the Government."

Ex-Senator Brownlow, referring to Mr. Blaine in a recent debate, says: "He made a speech which has never been equalled in any debate that has arisen out of the question of the late war. I thank God that we have men in Congress able and determined to meet these fire-eaters of the South and the copperheads of the North, to [illegible] and vindicate the Union and [illegible]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

CRUELTY TOWARD ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS—OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS—AN ADDITIONAL WAR APPROPRIATION BY WALLACHIA.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Times* this morning has a letter from Constantinople which gives the details of great suffering among the Armenian Christians from the cruelty of the Turkish rulers and the unrestrained rapine of the Koords. Many of the Christians are professing conversion to Islamism in the hope of escaping oppression.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—An official dispatch has been received by the Porte from the Ottoman Consul at Ragusa, which states that a severe engagement occurred near Trebinje on the 18th and 19th, between the insurgents and the garrison of Trebinje, who had made a reconnoitering sortie from the town. This official dispatch, in contradiction to the other accounts, announces that the insurgents were beaten and retreated with the loss of one of their chiefs killed.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 25.—The Minister of War has asked the Chamber to grant an additional £224,000 for army equipment. Urgency was voted on the measure.

AUSTRIAN ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Pesther Lloyd* comments on the open encouragement and aid given the Herzegovinian insurgents by the Austrian authorities in Dalmatia, and calls on the Hungarian Government to interfere.

Ali Pasha has landed at Klek from Constantinople. Thirty-five hundred insurgents are intrenched on the mountains along the road from Ragusa to Trebigne.

THE SULTAN AND THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

LONDON, Jan 26.—A Vienna telegram to the *News* reports that efforts continue to be made at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to accept Andrassy's reforms. The Porte has sent a confidential agent to Cettigne to offer a compromise.

MONTENEGRO ALARMED—OCCUPATION BY TURKS THREATENED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Montenegro official journal announces that the Porte is determined to declare war and annihilate Montenegro. The journal declares that Montenegro has preserved her neutrality, but is unable to prevent individual subjects from aiding their brethren.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the above important statement is confirmed by a communication from the Porte to the several powers threatening that the Turks will immediately occupy Montenegro if her Government does not cease giving aid to the rebels.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS—DEATH OF A FAMOUS HORSE—THE STEAM-SHIP L'AMÉRIQUE—A RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Daily News* in its Paris special says: The evening papers state that at the Ministerial Council. M. Buffet submitted to President McMahon the complete returns of the elections for Senatorial delegates. These returns having been a wonderfully long time in coming to hand, and being refused to the press for publication, the Republican journals draw the inference that they cannot be favorable to the Prime Minister's policy. It will be scarcely possible before the decisive day (Jan. 30) to know which party is victorious.

The famous race-horse Gladiateur, which won the Derby, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, and the Grand Prize of Paris in 1865, is dead.

HAVRE, Jan. 25.—The steam-ship l'Amérique, of the General Transatlantic Company, has been fully repaired, and is preparing to resume her place in the line. She will sail for New-York next week.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The *Official Journal* contradicts the rumors that the reserve will shortly be called out, and also of the intended mobilization of the territorial Army.

ESTIMATED RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS—THE LEFT TO HAVE 126 SEATS IN THE SENATE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following:

"It is asserted that information received by the various political parties gives this as the result of the recent elections: The Senate will include twenty-two Radicals, sixteen Irreconcilable Bonapartists, forty-seven Moderate Bonapartists, seventy Fusionists, Legitimists, and Orleanists, (*i. e.* Ministerialists), and fourteen Ultra Legitimists. This estimate includes the life Senators already elected, and if correct, shows that the Left will have one hundred and twenty-six seats in the Senate. It is reported that M. Buffet is engaged in rectifying mistakes in the lists of Senatorial Delegates furnished by the Prefects."

A semi-official journal defends the Government for not publishing the returns of the elections on the ground that it would be obviously improper for it to attempt to classify the delegates elected according to their political opinions, as reported by the Prefects, while the publication of a mere list of the names would convey no information.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—TELEGRAPH WIRES STILL OUT OF ORDER.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is now thought on the Stock Exchange that the bank rate of discount will be reduced on Thursday from five per cent. The *Times*, in its financial article to-day, says the money market remains inactive. The business consists chiefly of loans, which yield a better profit and quicker returns than discounting bills of exchange. Consequently discount is quoted in several quarters above the actual market rate, which is not above three and one-half per cent. for three months' bills. The Bank of England is doing no discount business at all. The inclination of Continental exchanges continues favorable to England in consequence of large purchases of stock here for the account of Continental dealers.

The telegraph lines throughout the country are still deranged, and messages in every direction are seriously delayed.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER FARADAY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The cable steamer Faraday has arrived in the Thames.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE REICHSTAG—THE ART CONTRIBUTIONS OF FRANCE.

BERLIN, Jan 25.—In the Reichstag to-day the bill for the grant in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition passed its first and second readings.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning, in its Paris dispatch, says that the commission appointed to examine the works of French artists for exhibition at Philadelphia have completed their labors. They have selected 670 pictures, including the "Declaration of Independence" and the "Surrender of Yorktown," by Charles Edward Armand-Dumaresq; "Old and New California," by Bartholdi; "A Portrait of Washington," by Princeteau; several works by Messrs. Jean Pierre Alexandre Antigna, Jean Victor Adam, Auguste Alexandre Philippe, Charles Blanc, Brest, and Alfred; also a hundred sculptures and sixty engravings and designs.

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS—GREAT MAJORITY FOR THE MINISTRY—THE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The elections are ended. The total number of Deputies elected to Congress is 406. Of these 30 are supporters of Sagasta, 10 Clericals, 1 Cantonalist, and 364 Ministerialists. Señor Castelar is the only Moderate Republican elected.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says Sagasta's organ, the *Iberia*, and other opposition journals reiterate allegations of official pressure and abuses in the elections. The *Standard's* correspondent estimates that the Sagastists have obtained forty seats, Castelar's party ten, and the Radicals six or eight. Great apathy prevailed throughout the country. The Ministerial majority is too large to be genuine or beneficial.

HENDAYE, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Renteria announces that the Alfonsists are making a general movement. There is heavy firing around San Sebastian. Eight battalions are advancing on the neighboring Carlist positions.

Later advices from Rentaria report that the fighting continues. The Alfonsists are rapidly gaining ground in the neighborhood of Lasarte and Oquarzun. No idea can be formed yet of the losses on either side.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE EUROPEAN POWERS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS BEFORE REPLYING TO MR. FISH.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—It is stated that the European Governments have reserved their replies to the American note on the Spanish-Cuban question until they have had an opportunity of exchanging views on the subject.

GERMANY.

THE NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY SUPPORT BISMARCK AGAINST ARNIM.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the disclosures made by the *Reichsanzeiger* have determined the National Liberal Party to give Prince Bismarck their full support relative to the Arnim clause of the new penal code.

ILLNESS OF BISMARCK.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says Prince Bismarck is seriously ill, and may possibly be confined to his room for some time.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says Prince Bismarck is better and hopes to take part in the debate on the Penal Code in the Reichstag on Thursday.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION BY THE ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Dundee *Advertiser* says that O. G. Miller and Robert Fleming, of Dundee, have been requested by the committee of the bond and share holders of the Erie Railway to undertake the reorganization resolved upon at the recent London meeting. They have agreed, and will start for New-York on Saturday.

THE VATICAN.

ILLNESS OF THE POPE AND CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"I have ascertained that Cardinal Antonelli is really ill, but not sufficiently so to occasion uneasiness, The Pope, although much enfeebled, has not discontinued his receptions."

RUSSIA.

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS AT RIGA.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The financial papers of this city announce a grave commercial crisis at Riga. Two large firms have failed and further suspensions, which will probably react at St. Petersburg, are expected.

AUSTRIA.

THE SUCCESSOR TO ARCHBISHOP RAUSCHER, OF VIENNA, APPOINTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that in the Consistory held at the Vatican yesterday, Monsignor Kutschler was preconized Archbishop of Vienna in place of Rauscher, deceased.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

SCHEDULE OF STEAM-SHIPS TO CARRY THE UNITED STATES MAILS DURING FEBRUARY.

Postmaster James furnishes the following schedule of steam-ships appointed to convey the United States mails from this port to foreign countries during the month of February, 1876: Feb. 1, for Europe, mail closing at 6:30 A. M., Williams & Guion's steam-ship Wisconsin; Feb. 2, for Europe, closing at the same hour, the Cunard steam-ship China; 3d, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Line; 5th, for Great Britain and France, the White Star steam-ship Germanic; for Scotland direct, the Elysia of the Anchor Line; for France direct, the Pereire of the General Transatlantic Line, the mails closing at 10 A. M.; for Southampton and Hamburg, the Oder of the North German Lloyd the mail closing at 11:30 A. M.; 8th, for Europe, closing at 12 M., the Wyoming of the Williams & Guion Line; 9th, for Europe, closing at 11 A. M., the Cunard steam-ship Parthia; 10th, for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line; 12th, for Great Britain and France, closing at 4 A. M., the White Star steam-ship Celtic; for Scotland direct, closing at 4:30 A. M., the California, of the Anchor Line; for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Donau, of the North German Lloyd; 15th, for Europe, closing at 6 A. M., Williams & Guion's steam-ship Nevada; 16th, for Europe, closing at 6:30 A. M., the Cunard steam-ship Calabria; 17th, for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Packet Line; for the Netherlands direct, the P. Caland, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company; 19th, for Great Britain and France, Adriatic, of the White Star Line; for Scotland direct, the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line; for France direct, the Amerique, of the General Transatlantic Line, all closing at 10 A. M.; for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Neckar, of the North German Lloyd; 21st, for Belgium direct, the Red Star Steamship Company State of Nevada; 22d, for Europe, closing at 12 M., the Montana of Williams & Guion's Line; 23d, for Europe, closing at 11 A. M., the Java, Cunard Line; for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., the Lessing, Hamburg American Packet Line; 26th, for Great Britain and France, closing at 11 A. M., City of Richmond, Inman Line; for Europe, closing at 11:30 A. M., Salier, North German Lloyd; for Scotland direct, closing at 4 A. M., Ethiopia, Anchor Line; 29th, for Europe, closing at 5 A. M., Idaho, Williams & Guion Line.

The mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America will be dispatched as follows: Feb. 2, for Hayti and United States of Colombia, closing at 2 P. M., Etna, Atlas Line; 3d, for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., Crescent City, Clyde Line; 8th, for Cuba and Mexico, closing at 2 P. M., City of Merida, New-York and Mexican Mail; for the Bahama Islands, closing at the same time, Leo, Murray, Ferris & Co.'s Line; 10th, for Bermuda, Canima, Bermuda Line; 15th, for South Pacific and Central American ports, closing at 10 A. M., Acapulco, Pacific Mail; for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., Columbus, Clyde Line; 16th, for Hayti and United States of Colombia, Andes, Atlas Line; 17th, for the Bahama Islands, closing at 2 P. M., General Barnes, Murray, Ferris & Co's. Line; for Cuba, closing at same hour, City of New-York, New-York and Mexican Mail; 19th, for Hayti and Jamaica, Claribel, Atlas Line; 23d, for Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Porto Rico, John Bramall, Star Ball Line; 24th, for Bermuda, Canima, Bermuda Line; for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., Crescent City, Clyde Line; 29th, for Cuba, Mexico, and West Indies, closing at 2 P. M., City of Mexico, New-York and Mexican Mail; for the South Pacific and Central American ports, closing at 10 A. M., Colon, Pacific Mail; for Santiago and Cienfuegos, Cuba, Liberty, James E. Ward & Co.'s Line; for Venezuela, Porto Rico, and West Indies. Carondelet, of C. H. Mallory & Co.'s Line.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE LOBBY IN PERIL.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE STREET SALTING BILL—THE DEBT OF NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY—THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE—A BILL OF IMPORTANCE TO INSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876.

On Friday last Mr. Strahan, who is thoroughly able to prove the truth of his assertions, stated in debate that undue influence had been used to effect the defeat of the bill to prevent injury to animals in New-York City, by prohibiting the throwing of salt, nails or glass into or upon the streets. This morning when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Holliday made a long personal explanation. Mr. Strahan was forced to reply, and a number of other gentlemen who had no excuse for doing so, mixed themselves up in the debate unnecessarily. Mr. Halliday said that his motives in moving to recommit the bill had been impugned by Mr. Strahan as improper. He desired to repel any such imputation as false and unwarranted. He was actuated by the purest motives. In reply Mr. Strahan said that he never intended to impugn the motives of the gentleman, at the same time he desired to state that there were improper motives behind the motion to recommit. He was sure of what he said and he could prove that he spoke the truth. He himself had heard a notorious lobbyist urge that if the bill could only be delayed until Monday evening the street railroad companies could be made to pay well for its defeat. He did not believe, however, that Mr. Halliday knew anything of the combination which had been formed to have the passage of the bill delayed. Mr. Strahan then referred at considerable length to the work of the lobby, and said that he would do everything in his power to expose every man about the Legislature who attempted, by undue influence, to secure the defeat or passage of any measure. Every time he saw a lobbyist plying his trade, he would point him out. If the lobby must operate upon the Legislature, he for one, was determined that its work should be done outside the Capitol walls. An extended debate followed Mr. Strahan's address, and at the close, the bill was ordered to a third reading. It was amended by providing that only such persons as "willfully" violated its provisions, should be liable to punishment. Under the regular order of business, Mr. Carroll Smith introduced the following resolution which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Judicial Committee be authorized and instructed to investigate and report upon the alleged programme for obstructing or defeating legislation in the interest of the lobby, as partially disclosed in the day's debate, by the Chairman of the Committee, [Mr. Strahan.]

Among the bills introduced this morning was one by Mr. Munroe, which repeals the act creating boards of town auditors. Mr. Englehart introduced a bill to limit liens of creditors by providing that when ninety days shall have elapsed since the filing of the claims, and no entry has been made by the County Clerk of the commencement of an action to enforce the lien, such County Clerk shall thereupon, on request of the owner or other parties interested, enter upon the docket of such lien the following words: "Discharged by lapse of time," which entry shall be conclusive evidence of the discharge of such lien.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Several important bills were introduced in the Senate this morning. Among them was one introduced by Senator Prince, at the instance of the Municipal Reform Society of New-York. Its purpose is declared to be to limit and reduce the indebtedness of the City and County of New-York to a sum not exceeding ten per cent. upon the assessed valuation of property subject to taxation therein, and whenever any excess of indebtedness over that percentage occurs, to provide, from the proceeds of taxation, a sinking fund, which, without reference to interest upon contributions to it, will extinguish the said excess in the period of twenty years. It provides that every debt now or hereafter incurred by the City and County of New-York, except debts for temporary loans in anticipation of taxes and assessments, shall be subject to the provisions of this act. Senator Hammond introduced a bill altering the judicial districts of the State as follows: The First District shall consist of the City and County of New-York; the Second, of the Counties of Kings and Richmond; the Third, of the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Westchester, Putnam Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, and Ulster; the Fourth, of the counties of Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Delaware, and Sullivan; the Fifth, of the counties of Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton; the Sixth of Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Chenango, and Broome; the Seventh of Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, Livingston, Yates, Steuben, Chemung, Schuyler, Franklin, and Tioga; the Eighth of Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. From and after June 1, 1878, the First Department shall consist of the First Judicial District, the second of the Second and Third Districts, the third of the Fourth and Fifth Districts, the fourth of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Judicial Districts On the 1st day of December, 1877, the Governor shall designate a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices for the general term of each of the judicial departments.

A very important bill was introduced by Senator Starbuck in reference to life insurance policies. Its aim is to prevent, in future, the snap judgments by which people who have paid their premium for years are often deprived of their policies by inability to pay on the day the premium is due. It prohibits any life insurance company from declaring lapsed or forfeited any policy unless not more than sixty nor less than thirty days before the premium is due the company shall give notice to the insured, stating the sum required and the day when due. A provision of the bill also gives to the insured thirty days in which to pay after maturity, provided he pays interest upon the sum required after maturity till payment, the service of such notice by the company to be deemed admitted unless the insured, within the thirty days next after maturity, gives notice to the company that he has not received the notice requiring payment.

STATE EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Neil Gilmour, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will make his annual report to the Legislature to-day. Following is a synopsis: It opens with the statement that if one cause more than another has contributed to the growth in wealth, power, and intelligence of the State of New-York and the United States, that cause is the establishment of the common school system. A history follows of the successive steps by which the common school system has attained its present magnificent proportions. The number of school districts in the towns of the State was, in 1875, 11,291, being a decrease of eight from the last year. The decrease was caused by consolidation of small districts. The aggregate value of school-houses and sites last year was as follows: Cities, $19,385,033; towns, $10,543,593; State, $29,928,626. The whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as reported, was:

Years.	Cities.	Towns.	State.
1874	739,810	857,036	1,596,846
1875	728,948	854,116	1,583,064

The whole number of pupils attending the public schools some portion of the year was 1,059,238. The attendance of pupils last year was larger than ever before. The average time each pupil in the towns attended school was sixteen and seven-tenths weeks; in the cities twenty and four-tenths weeks. The whole number of teachers employed in the common schools was: Males, 7,428; females, 22,585.

A bill was introduced by Senator Jacobs to amend the laws of 1848 relative to referees. It provides that the fees of Referees shall be $3 per day, but parties may agree on any rate of compensation. The sum allowed to Referees in foreclosure cases shall in no case exceed the sum of $250, to be taxed by the court at such sum as may be deemed reasonable in its discretion.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill providing that any court of record in this State having equity jurisdiction shall have power to hear and determine actions to remove an apparent or alleged lien on real estate.

Senator Emerson moved that the following amendment be made to the State Constitution:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That section 11 of Article 8 of the Constitution be amended as follows:

SECTION 11. No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly, the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation; nor shall any such city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes. This section shall not prevent any county, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness, and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as may now exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds five per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate, subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit, except such indebtedness as may be provided for by the tax levy of the then current year, and except that the Legislature, if it is deemed necessary for the interest of said city or county, may authorize it to contract further indebtedness to an amount not exceeding for any one year $1 per capita of each of its population as ascertained by the last State census, for a period not exceeding five years in any case. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds such five per cent. as aforesaid, shall be allowed to extend or renew any of such indebtedness until it is reduced within such limit. No law shall hereafter be passed authorizing any indebtedness of or the issuing of any bonds or evidences of debt by any county or city, unless such law shall provide that such indebtedness, bonds, or evidence of debt shall be made payable in equal amounts in each year, during a period not in any case to exceed twenty years from the contracting of such indebtedness, and such law shall provide that such city or county shall in each year levy and raise by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on such debt and the amount thereof coming due in each year, which said provisions as to payment and the taxation thereof shall be irrepealable. The money raised for the payment of such interest and principal shall be applied for that purpose and none other until the whole of such indebedness is paid.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section 1 of article 13 of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met this evening and considered a number of bills. They decided to report in favor of the bill which provides that the work of the departments of New-York City shall be done by contract instead of day's work. The bill was amended by requiring persons making bids to deposit a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid. The provision is intended to defeat the bids of irresponsible contractors and to prevent fraudulent bids. The bill was also amended, by making payment of the final thirty per cent. due within sixty days after the completion of the contract.

The Senate Committee on Cities will to-morrow report in favor of the bill legislating Tom Dunlap out of office as Commissioner of Jurors, and giving the appointment of his successor to the Recorder, District Attorney, and County Clerk. The same committee will also report in favor of Mr. Fish's bill to provide for the employment by contractors of convicts and paupers in New-York City. A delegation of working men and members of trades unions is here in opposition to the bill.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow in favor of the bill which make the wards recently annexed to New-York City part of the Second Judicial District.

It is understood that Gov. Tilden will, to-morrow or the day following, send to the Senate the name of George W. Cothorne to be Judge of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, instead of Judge Lamont, deceased. It can be officially stated Mr. Cothorne will not be confirmed by the Senate.

This morning the Assembly Committee of State Prisons obtained leave of absence to inspect the various penal institutions of the State. They will start to-morrow and expect to commence their investigation at Sing Sing.

The Governor gave a reception at the Executive Mansion this evening. It was well attended by the members of Legislature and State officers.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION AT ALBANY—YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Military Association of the State of New-York met in Geological Hall at 3:30 P. M. to-day. Major Gen. James W. Husted, President of the association, presided, and Major John Pratt, Recording Secretary, acted as Secretary. There were very few members present, and all business affecting the interests of the association was deferred until to-morrow, when a larger attendance is expected. On motion of Col. Oliver, Lieut. Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of the Ninth Regiment, and on motion of Col. Charles S. Spencer, Capt. Frederick Whittaker, Professor of Rifle Practice, Fifth Regiment, were admitted to membership. An invitation was received from Adjt. Gen. Townsend to attend his reception to-morrow evening, and on motion of Col. Chamberlain, it was accepted. An invitation from the Grand Army Encampment to attend their dramatic entertainment this evening, was received and accepted. On motion of Col. Chamberlain, the Legislature was invited to attend the delivery of the annual address before the association to-morrow evening. On motion of Gen. Woodward a similar invitation was extended to the Governor. Capt. Jones, of the Sixteenth Battalion, presented a petition from that battalion for an amendment to the code of last year. Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CITY MILITIA.

REPORT OF GEN. SHALER—THE REORGANIZATION AFTER REDUCTION—THE ARMORIES—THE CENTENNIAL DISPLAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876.

From the report of Gen. Shaler, commanding the First or New-York City Division of the National Guard, which has just been submitted to the Adjutant General, it appears that under orders from General Head-quarters disbandments were effected as follows: First Battalion and Sixth Regiment Infantry in August last, and the further reduction of the division by the disbandment of the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry is now in progress and will be completed during the present month. Upon the completion of the disbandments and transfers now ordered, the division organization will be as follows: The Third Regiment Separate Troop and First Troop Washington Grays Cavalry, and Batteries B and K, reporting directly to Gen. Shaler. The First Brigade will consist of the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments of infantry; the Second Brigade, of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry, and the Third Brigade of the Seventh, Eighth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments of infantry. These brigades will be nearly equal in point of effective strength.

Regarding armories Gen. Shaler says that a very satisfactory report can be made. The attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, upon which devolves the duty of making provision for the same, was called to the necessity of providing means for the legitimate expenses of the National Guard, but to this date the report states that the commander of the division has not heard that the board has taken any action in regard to the want. Of the fourteen organizations now remaining in existence, four are quartered on City property, and one is partly accommodated in the State Arsenal. The disbandment of the Ninety-sixth Regiment vacates the upper part of the City Armory, to which one of the remaining regiments may now be assigned. This leaves to be provided for by the City five regiments of infantry and one regiment and two troops of cavalry. In relation to parade grounds the report says the benefit anticipated from the passage of the law authorizing the laying out of a division parade ground have not, up to the present time, been realized. Preliminary steps were taken by the proper official soon after the passage of the act, but nothing of a practical character has been accomplished. Gen. Shaler states that he has refrained from pressing the matter on account of the heavy burden of debt resting upon the City. Relative to the Centennial ceremonies at Philadelphia, Gen. Shaler says that it is probable that a large number of the organizations of his division will endeavor to participate in them, and that in view of the character of the occasion it is desirable to give them all the encouragement possible. All the organizations will, no doubt, desire to be at the Centennial on the Fourth of July, and they will require camp equipage for the purpose. If the State could be induced to furnish such equipage, it would, in the opinion of Gen. Shaler, be of great advantage to the troops under his command, and consequently to the military display at the Centennial.

MRS. STEVENS' DIAMONDS.

From the London Daily Telegraph, Paris Correspondence.

A curious diamond theft case was tried before the Assize Court here yesterday. A girl named Laporte was charged with having stolen a number of diamonds, of the value of £10,000 sterling, from an American lady named Mrs. Stevens, at whose house she was employed as a governess. There was no pecularity in the case, and the evidence for the prosecution seemed insufficient to convict the girl, when suddenly a well-known barrister and journalist, M. Hippolyte Fournier, stepped forward and asked leave to make a statement. The President having given him permission to speak, he astonished the court by saying, "The stolen diamonds are in a cab down stairs." The jewels were on examination found to be really those that were missing, and the theft was distinctly traced to the prisoner. It appeared that the discovery of the missing casket was made accidentally by the governess of M. Fournier's family; and perhaps English readers will think that the manner in which it was imparted to the court was somewhat more dramatic than was absolutely necessary.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CAPT. WADDELL.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Jan. 18 says: "It is currently reported and generally believed that a memorial has been received in this city signed by sixty Democratic Congressmen addressed to the Hawaiian Government, threatening to vote against the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty if that Government insist on a persecution of Capt. Waddell, of Shenandoah fame. This is rather a significant threat, inasmuch as the Hawaiian Government has taken no action whatever in the matter. The objection was raised in this city against Capt. Waddell remaining in command of Pacific Mail steamers and American whalers in the port of Honolulu intimated that they might retaliate if Capt. Waddell should cast anchor in Hawaiian waters during their stay."

QUESTIONS OF THE WAR.

LETTER FROM GEN. THOMAS J. WOOD.

MEMORIES OF CHICKAMAUGA—STATEMENTS OF "GENERAL" CONFIRMED, WITH ONE EXCEPTION—EXTRACTS FROM GEN. WOOD'S OFFICIAL REPORTS—THE MOVEMENTS OF COL. HARKER'S BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th inst. there is a communication on the Battle of Chickamauga, signed "General." The statements of the communication, with an exception to be noticed presently, are correct, and the criticism and conclusion are warranted by the facts. The exception referred to above is contained in the following extract from the communication of "General."

"On the 10th, while Crittenden was moving in execution of the orders he had received, two negroes reported to Col. Harker that Bragg's Army had not gone in that direction; that it had only retired a few miles south, where it could be found. Harker sent the negroes to the Division General, *who turned them away as being too simple to heed. But Harker reached the conclusion that the story was in harmony with probability, and the report was sent to Rosecrans at Chattanooga.*"

In the foregoing extract there is, first, the statement that there were two negroes; second, that the Division General turned them away as being too simple to heed; and, third, that Harker reached the conclusion that the story was in harmony with probability, and the report was sent to Gen. Rosecrans at Chattanooga. It is not directly asserted that Col. Harker sent the report to Gen. Rosecrans, but the context permits the conclusion that "General" intends to convey the impression that the report was sent to Gen. Rosecrans by Col. Harker. It does not appear that "General" knows who the Division General was, but it is presumable from his familiarity with the name of the subordinate commander, Col. Harker, that he is acquainted with the name of the Division General. I avow myself to be the Division General referred to. The italics in the extract from "General's" communication are mine.

I give an extract from my official report of the battle of Chickamauga and a copy of a letter from Gen. Garfield, then Chief of Staff, to Gen. Rosecrans, which show, first, that the information was received from one negro, not two; second, that I did not turn the negro away as being too simple to heed; and, third, that *I* sent the report immediately it was received to Chattanooga. Before giving the extract and copy, I remark that the negro came into camp through the pickets of Col. Harker's Brigade, who, of course, reported him to their brigade commander, who immediately brought him to me. I remark also that my division occupied Chattanooga during the forenoon of Sept. 9, 1863, being the first national troops to enter the town.

Extract from my report of the battle of Chickamauga:

"Placing myself as soon as possible after the occupation of the town in communication with the most reliable and intelligent citizens, *I learned that a portion of the enemy's troops had retreated by the Cove road, and that the remainder, with the baggage and material of war, had retreated by the Rossville and Lafayette road.* I was informed, further, that Buckner's command, which had been posted at Tyner's Station, on the railway, had retreated by Johnson to Ringgold; but I subsequently learned he did not go so far eastward as Ringgold, but passed through Graysville and thence to Lafayette. The bulk of these facts I reported to the corps commander immediately on his arrival, which was late in the afternoon of the 9th, and by him I am informed they were communicated to the General commanding. My division remained in Chattanooga until the morning of the 10th. I then received an order to detail one brigade to occupy the town, and to move with the other two in pursuit of the enemy *by the Rossville and Ringgold road.* The Second Brigade was detailed to remain in Chattanooga. At 10 A. M. of the 10th, I led the First and Third Brigades out of Chattanooga to commence the pursuit of the enemy. At 2 P. M. of that day, I reported to the corps commander the presence of a considerable hostile force on my right flank; and at 7:30 P. M. I further advised him that I had taken "a contraband" during the late afternoon, who reported the bulk of the rebel Army, with Gen. Bragg in person, at Lee & Gordon's mill, on the Chickamauga, where it is crossed by the Rossville and Lafayette road. I was incredulous at first as to the details of the 'contraband's' story, and so expressed myself; but if true, it was so important it should be known at Army Head-quarters that I deemed it my duty to report his narrative at once.

It is due to the humble individual who furnished me this invaluable information to record that subsequent events proved his report to be singularly accurate and correct.

Based on my note of 7:30 P. M., of the 10th, a communication was sent me by the Commanding General to send a brigade by the way of Rossville to make reconnoissance in the direction of Lee & Gordon's mill, with a view to verifying the truth of the 'contraband's' report."

Seated at the root of a huge tree in the primeval forest of Northern Georgia, in the fast-fading twilight of that September evening, I hastily condensed into manuscript the report of the "contraband," and sent it by a special courier to Chattanooga, where, as I was informed by a staff officer of the corps commander, on his arrival at my bivouac early in the morning of the 11th, it fell like a bombshell. My report elicited the following communication from Gen. Garfield, Chief of Staff:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA.
Sept. 10, 1863—11:15 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Wood, Commanding First Division:

Your dispatch of 7:30 P. M. is received. The story of the contraband is in the highest degree improbable; but in view of the fact that both in a former report of yours and one of Gen. Palmer's it was stated that a force of cavalry was on the road leading from Rossville direct to Lafayette, and the consequent danger of its returning to the former place and disturbing the communication of Gen. Crittenden's column with this place; and in view of the additional fact that Gen. Thomas' column has not reached the neighborhood of Lafayette, the General commanding directs you to move immediately a brigade and battery back to Rossville, and post it in advance of the pass so as to command the Lafayette road, and in the morning to make a reconnoissance on the Lafayette road far enough to ascertain whether there be any force threatening our communications.

Order this movement to be made silently and at once, A copy of this order has been sent to Gen. Crittenden and also to Gen. Palmer. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

I detailed Col. Harker's Brigade and Bradley's Battery to perform the service directed in the communication of Gen. Garfield. The movement of this command on the Rossville and Lafayette road developed, early in the forenoon of the 11th, the presence of a considerable hostile force, which subsequent events proved to be the rear-guard of Bragg's Army. The force encountered was driven six miles south and across the Chickamauga at Lee & Gordon's mill. There I joined Col. Harker with the remainder of my command, just after nightfall on the 11th, having marched across the country westward from the Ringgold road to the Rossville and Lafayette road, striking it two miles north of the mill.

Twelve years have elapsed since the stirring events were enacted on which the poor old "contraband's" story shed such important light; and it is not probable there are many readers who will care to learn how and by whom the invaluable information he furnished was communicated to the General commanding the Army of the Cumberland. This reflection ought, perhaps, to cause this communication to be withheld from the public. But historic truth touching even the most trivial matters is worthy of vindication, and this consideration warrants sending you this correction for publication.

THOMAS J. WOOD.

DAYTON, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1876.

MISSION RIDGE.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUTH OF HISTORY—THE TROOPS THAT ACTUALLY CARRIED THE HEIGHTS.

ST. MARYS, Jan. 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The *Commercial* of Jan. 13 contains Gen. Kilpatrick's story of the storming and taking of Mission Ridge. Public opinion had settled down to the belief that the whole line of the Army of the Cumberland had been carried simultaneously forward and over the intrenchments of the enemy on the top of the ridge by an enthusiastic impulse of the soldiers, without order of their leaders. Those next concerned in this act were willing to let it rest so. Gen. Kilpatrick now opens again the manufactory of heroes, kept in full blast during the war by so many correspondents and writers of official reports. In a few phrases, in the sparkling of eyes or one or another intended hero, he absorbs all the merits of thousands of gallant and devoted soldiers and their leaders. A statement of the naked facts of the storming of Mission Ridge will have the approval of all who participated in it, and who do not claim but their due share of the credit connected with it. It may also throw some light on the manner of hero-making, and may help to lessen the stupid and nefarious hero-worship. I ask the favor of you, Mr. Editor, to give this a place in your paper, and oblige yours, respectfully,

AUGUST WILLICH.

THE STORMING OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

On the 23d of November, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., the brigades of Hazen and Willich charged and carried, under command of Gen. Wood, the enemy's works half way between Fort Wood and the ridge. Gen. Willich took the position of Orchard Knob, Brig. Gen. Hazen, by a bayonet charge, under heavier losses, the rifle-pits to the right of it, where the enemy's pickets and supports had concentrated. The two brigades remained in the position taken. Gen. Sheridan's division was formed some hundred yards to the rear and right of Hazen's brigade. Gen. Samuel Beatty's brigade was formed to the left and in the rear of Willich's brigade. Gen. Baird's division was later formed in the rear of Gen. Beatty's. This position remained to my knowledge unchanged up to the time of the charge. On the 25th, at about 4 o'clock P. M., the troops advanced, at the signal given by the firing of six guns, against the enemy's position on the foot and top of Missionary Ridge. The distinct orders were "to take the rifle-pits at the foot of Mission Ridge, and to keep the position." Brigs. Hazen and Willich leading in front, the shape of the advancing line being determined by the position it started from. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back, and the rifle-pits of the enemy at the foot of Mission Ridge taken on the first onset—the rebels climbing up the steep hills, leaving many wounded and prisoners behind. Herewith the work assigned by Gen. Grant was accomplished. But now the fire of the enemy became very severe; the shell rent the ground in every direction; our lines were enfiladed from the different spurs of the ridge, while the enemy was protected from our fire by his works and his dominant position.

These appeared at first thought to Gen. Willich, holding about a hundred yards behind the rifle-pits, to be only three chances: To obey orders, and to be shot without effective resistance; to fall back or charge. The second chance being out of question, Gen. Willich sent, without losing ten seconds time, two aids (still living) to different parts of the lines of his brigade, with orders to storm. With Lieut. Green (killed in the battle of Nashville) he galloped up to the Eighth Kansas, lying in line behind the rifle-pits. Col. Martin, commanding the regiment, seeing him jumped on the breastwork. "Here we are, General, what more?" "Forward, storm; we have to take the works on the ridge," was the answer. The Colonel: "Altogether, boys! Hipp! hipp! hurrah!" Like one man the whole line with one leap cleared the breastwork, forward they moved, and the air was soon filled with the sound, "Forward! Forward!" extending more and more, right and left up Gen. Hazen's left went up, mixed with Gen. Willich's right, without order. When Gen. Hazen saw the advance of Willich's brigade, he gave the order to his whole line to advance, (his explanation to Gen. Willich after the battle.) Gen. Beatty's brigade, where Gen. Wood was, did not move, with the exception of one company of the right wing; but the next brigade, Gen. Turchin, passed the rifle-pits and advanced upward; not far from the top they were somewhat delayed. Gen. Sheridan's left wing brigade came up to Hazen's right, followed the movement forward and reached a line of rifle-pits half way up. Here it was stopped and ordered to fall back by command of Gen. Sheridan.

Suffering great slaughter they retired to the foot of the ridge, while in the same time Brigs. Hazen and Willich, with comparatively small losses, carried the top of the ridge.

Before the right and left wing of Willich's brigade were batteries in position. That on the right was taken first, just when the enemy's reserves marched up the slope to reinforce his lines on the top. Lieut. Von Trebra, Thirty-second Indiana, turned, with the help of some men of Hazen's and Willich's, one piece round and fired on the approaching reserves in the same moment the fugitives from the rifle-pits broke through their ranks and carried them along in their flight. (In two minutes more the reserves would have reached the rifle-pits—so short a delay of our charge would have greatly endangered our success.) A few moments later the battery on the left wing was taken. The regiments of Gen. Hazen began immediately to rally and reform, (later Gen. Hazen intrenched,) the regiments of the right and centre of Willich's brigade—Thirty-second Indiana, Eighth Kansas, Fifteenth and Forty-ninth Ohio, and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Illinois—rushed without order down the slope in hot pursuit, and soon three pieces of artillery and many caissons and ammunition-wagons were taken and carried back by hand.

Col. Chandler (Thirty-fifth Illinois) took command of the left, (Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois and Sixty-eighth Indiana,) and, without waiting for orders, charged with them to the left flank, clearing the ridge before Beatty's Brigade from the enemy. When he reached the front of Gen. Turchin—this gallant and true soldier just entered with his brigade the works before him—turned, then supported by Col. Chandler, to the left and broke the lines of the enemy, that had reformed and tried to hold his position. The details of the movement of Col. Chandler I have by his report, corroborated by the following passage of Gen. Baird's report: "The second brigade in line, going from troops to the right, may possibly have reached its point of aim a little before mine reached theirs, and soon after opened communication with us. The intermediate brigade (Gen. Beatty, with Gen. Wood,) came up a little later." That is, when Col. Chandler had cleared its front from the enemy. The Fifteenth Wisconsin (Norwegians) had been kept by Gen. Willich in third line, as a last reserve, and ascended the ridge in column in mass.

After a while a regiment of Beatty's brigade, reaching the top of the ridge, mistaking Gen. Willich's brigade in the woods on the other side of the ridge for the enemy, opened fire on it; that was stopped by Gen. Willich personally. Gen. Wood, in his official report, gives the credit for taking the ridge to this regiment. The movements of the different brigades in taking the ridge were in full view of and observed from Orchard Knob by Gens. Grant, Thomas, Granger and their whole staffs. Shortly after Gen. Grant passed by, addressing Gen. Willich with the words, "General, prepare for any emergency." Gen. Willich had then the bugle sounded, "Rally the whole!" and the returning regiments of his brigade took one by one their place in the brigade formation.

The fighting of the battle was over and now began the better paying labor of writing skillful reports.

A. WILLICH.

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I was in a Dreadful Condition. Joints Swollen, pain intense, injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them. FORDYCE LOTHROP, North Hyde Park, Lamoille County, Vt. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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Alkethrepta is a New and Pure Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

MARRIED.

BECK—TRACY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, PAUL BECK, of Philadelphia, to FRANCES DE NAVARRE, daughter of the late Frederick Tracy, of this City.

DIED.

BOWKER.—Jan. 25, 1876, Mrs. JANE BOWKER, in the 61st year of her age, after a lingering and very painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Mrs. Bowker was a native of England. Having attended the required course of study and practice in the Training-school for Nurses in London, she came to this country, and during her residence in this City followed her profession with such skill, ability, and success as to secure the confidence of the medical profession, the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons, who will mourn her departure.

Her remains will be interred in a plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, situate on Border av.

BRUNSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, Mrs. A. ELIZABETH BRUNSON, of Los Angeles, Cal.

BORROWE.—At Seabright, N. J., on Sunday, 23d inst., JANE BEEKMAN, wife of the late J. Hallett Borrowe, M. D., of New-York, in the 71st year of her age.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, RUTH PORTER, daughter of Dr. Henry N. and the late Mary J. Dodge, aged 3 years and 6 months.

DRINKER.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. L. Boyce, Oakland av., Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 25, 1876, of pneumonia, JOANNA J. DRINKER, widow of the late Wm. Wain Drinker, in the 69th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

FRYE.—At Detroit, 21st inst., ELIZABETH C., wife of Addington D. Frye.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. L. Lilienthal, No. 30 Beach st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family respectfully invited to attend.

HANNA.—Jan. 23, JANE HANNA, aged 60 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of George Rumsby, No. 239 West 26th st., this day at 1 o'clock P. M.

HATHAWAY.—At Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., on the 21st of January, 1876, Hon. CHARLES HATHAWAY, in the 80th year of his age.

JEWETT.—Suddenly, at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 23, JACOB B. JEWETT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KINGSLAND.—At Glen Cove, on Monday, Jan. 24, at the residence of her nephew, James B. Pearsall, Mrs. SARAH KINGSLAND, aged 87 years, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles, of Dosoris, Long Island.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point 10 A. M.; returning, leaves Glen Cove 3:43 P. M. Carriages at the depot.

KIND.—ABRAHAM KIND, aged 64 years, Jan. 24.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the United Brothers Association, and of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed are requested to attend the funeral which will take place from his late residence, No. 158 East 49th st., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MAILLER.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, EMMELINE, widow of the late William M. Mailler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 336 East 125th st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

McWHORTER.—On Monday evening, Jan. 24, at her late residence, No. 124 River st., Hoboken, MARY JANE ATKINSON, relict of the late Alexander McWhorter, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

MORRILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 23, Capt. JOSEPH MORRILL, of pneumonia, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 11 East 84th st., on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1876, suddenly, Rev. RUBEN REYNOLDS, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, William I. Preston, No. 71 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment at Oswego.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 24, LIZZIE S., only child of George H. and Anna R. Richardson, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 576 Washington av., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 24th inst., CARRIE A., youngest daughter of Oscar and Cornelia A. Schenck, aged 11 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Burial services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill on Hudson, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STRANG.—At Montrose, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24, THEODOSIUS STRANG, formerly of this City, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his son, Rev. Charles W. Baird, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th st. Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.

TAYLOR.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Jan. 24, HENRY B. TAYLOR, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

TOMLINSON.—At Marbledale, Conn., Jan. 18, Mrs. BETSY TOMLINSON, relict of Abijah Tomlinson, aged 91 years and 9 months.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Monday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, CHARLOTTE FOX, daughter of Minor and Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral service will be held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M., in St. George's Church, Astoria.

ULSHOEFFER.—On Monday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN, wife of Michael Ulshoeffer.

Funeral from Grace Church on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10:15 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WAIT.—Jan. 25, EVERETT MONTEITH, second son of Bordman L. and Sophie Wait, of diphtheria, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the family residence, Washington av., Tremont, Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves 42d st. at 1:05 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE AND SALE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, also THURSDAY EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and now on exhibition free.

The entire collection of paintings and statuary belonging to N. D. Morgan, Esq., Brooklyn, comprising paintings from the easels of some of the greatest European artists.

And Statuary of exceptionally great value, including the finest and lifetime work of the late Hiram Powers,

"PARADISE LOST,"

which is the original, and has never been copied or repeated.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY,

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, and to be sold by auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 28th and 29th.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE,
NO. 556 BROADWAY,
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS'
SAMPLE TRUNKS,
BAGS AND CASES.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes: "I have habitually prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., and Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D., of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, (successor to Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.) Statements as to the amount of trade in obscene publications and what has already been done toward suppressing it will be made. ALL GENTLEMEN, especially those who are interested in public morals and the protection of youth from this evil, are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 2 o'clock. Addresses from Dr. Phillips, of India; Mr. Warren Clark, from Japan, and Mrs. Pruyn. All interested in missions are invited.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,422.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Notwithstanding a number of auctions were announced for yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 25, at the Exchange, only one was carried through, namely: Sale by Richard J. Garrettson, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 12 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 150 feet west of Madison avenue, property sold for $31,631, to Hollis L. Powers, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions noticed resulted as follows: Administrators' sale by A. H. Muller & Son of lots on Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Nineteenth, West One Hundred and Twentieth, West One Hundred and Twenty-first, and West One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, property withdrawn for the want of adequate bids. Legal sale by same firm of three lots on Eighth avenue, north of Eighty-second street, and a plot on Eighty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to Feb. 1. Legal sale by same firm of one lot on Third avenue, north of Eighty-seventh street, and one lot, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned sine die. Legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of three houses and lots on East Fifty-sixth street, west of Madison avenue, adjourned to Feb. 1. Legal sale by Richard V. Harnett of a house and lot on Sixth street, west of Avenue A, adjourned to the 31st inst. Legal sale by Charles S. Carter of two houses and lots on East Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue. No Referee, and property not offered. And legal sale by James M. Miller of the premises No. 57 Willett street. Same result as sale last above noted.

V. K. Stephenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract, for E. Oppenheim, the three-story and basement brick house, 21 by 45, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 152 West Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $15,750.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales advertised for to-day at the Exchange, all legal, are the following:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 70.2, on Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street. Also, similar sale, Henry P. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 90 by 20 by 93, No. 506 Pearl street, lease dated May 1, 1869, term twenty-one years, ground rent $500 per annum.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.4 by 90, No. 221 East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 300 feet west of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, with two two-story brick buildings (front and rear) thereon, West Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 75 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard J. Garrettson.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 12 East 75th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 25x102.2	$31,631

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 24.

78th st., s. s., 268.9 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x102.2; Ferd. A. F. Seeger to Willet McCord	$16,300
Broadway, s. e. corner of 58th st., 25.5x126x irregular; Daniel Seymour, Referee, to Amey R. Sheldon	28,000
47th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., 79.11x irregular; C. A. Runkle, Referee, to Magdelina Saub	4,000
New Grand Boulevard, 26.10 ft. n. of 106th st., 98.10x100; Walter L. Livingston, Referee, to H. C. Copeland	10,000
26th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x98.9; William Sinclair, Referee, to Louis Friedman	5,000
105th st., n. s., 182.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 17.1x100.10; Joanna Emlich and husband to Cornelius M. Blauvelt	5,500
55th st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.8x100.5; Mary J. Brown and husband to Moses Slater	12,775
53d st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x100.5; Michael H. Toumey to William Quail	2,000
Cortlandt st., (No. 32,) one-tenth part of; Aaron P. Ransom and wife to Warren A. Ransom	nom.
Lexington av., w. s., 48.2 ft. s. of 25th st., 24.4x81; George W. Raynor and wife to Harriet T. Bell	nom.
32d st., s. s., 201.6 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x102.2; Matthew C. Henry and wife to Catherine Parks	6,000
24th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 24.9x29; Catherine Elliott to Frederick Elliott	11,000
61st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; John Q. Preble and wife to Edward Tuck	8,900
Cortlandt st., n. s., (No. 32;) Aaron P. Ransom and wife to Warren A. Ransom	nom.
Harmon st., s. s., (lot No. 91,) (Rutgers estate;) Henry N. Ahrens and wife to Sophia	8,200
78th st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.9x102; Mathilda Loeb and husband to Fanny Lyman	20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

No. 154 and No. 156 East 50th st., 10 years; William Quail to William Lotton	$3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. AND
CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing,
leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 BROADWAY,
Offer the following choice lots for sale very low:

72d st., near 2d av., less than each	$4,000
Madison av., front	60,000
9th av., corner and adjoining lot; in all	10,000
58th st., west side, four lots, extra depth, for all	20,000
9th av., corner 58th st	16,500

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-size high-stoop stone-front house in West 53d st., beautifully and tastefully furnished, and in complete order, with every modern improvement; can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required; balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

VERY CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED RAILWAY.—For sale, on 56th st., between 8th and 9th avs., a beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 18x55x100, with or without the elegant furniture. Price low and terms easy. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale in fee, close to 5th av., above 45th st., very suitable for a physician, as it is in the close vicinity of the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; the price has been materially reduced, and the property can now be bought at a very low figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$10.000 TO $100,000 EACH.—THE cheapest small and large houses, well located, offered for sale. Particulars at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-THIRD ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—A first-class four-story brick house, in excellent order, size 20x50, lot 100; will be sold at a low figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
NO. 68 BROADWAY.
Special charge of estates taken. Property sold, rented, and appraised.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 78th st., between Lexington and Park avs., containing eleven rooms with all improvements; also one to let for two years.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
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TO LET OR LEASE
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE B. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET IN THE new building, corner of Bond st. and Bowery, suitable for manufacturing jewelers or others. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock. BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises at Numbers 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil-Works, and lately used by the said Thomas Rowe in the manufacture of linseed-oil, to-wit: All that piece of land lying between said John street and the East River, bounded on the southerly side by said John street, on the northerly side by said East River, on the westerly side by a line drawn parallel with Jay street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet distant easterly therefrom, and on the easterly side by a line drawn parallel with said last-mentioned line, and fifty (50) feet distant therefrom, together with the pier or wharf in said East River in front of said land, and all water rights thereunto appertaining, and all machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials in and upon the said land. Also, all those certain five other lots or pieces of land which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet; running thence southerly, parallel with said Jay street, to Plymouth street, thence westerly along said Plymouth street seventy-two (72) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Jay street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with said Plymouth street, twenty-two (22) feet; thence again northerly, parallel with said Jay street, ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the machinery, fixtures, utensils, and materials of the estate of said Rowe in and upon the said five lots. Also, all those two certain other lots or pieces of land adjoining the said last-described five lots on the westerly side thereof, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and fifty (150) feet, running thence southerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet, thence easterly and parallel with said John street forty-five (45) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said Jay street ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning. For terms of sale, catalogues, and other information, apply to JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ja26-1aw3wW No. 40 Wall street, New-York City.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

COZZENS' HOTEL, NEAR WEST POINT, AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—This well-known hotel property, situated in the Highlands of the Hudson River, with about forty acres of land connected therewith, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, in the City of NEWBURG, on the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., under judgment of foreclosure, by
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee, Goshen, N. Y.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., N. Y.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY CLARKSON & CHANDLER, No. 1 Pine st., and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st. At private residence No. 118 East 22d st., THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general assortment of household furniture, being the entire contents of said house.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FRENCH APARTMENTS, ALEXANDRA Building, corner of 6th av. and 51st st.—Grand entrance; light rooms; halls heated; moderate rents. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE between 14th and 35th sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $18,000. Owners only need address LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
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AT MORISON'S

Trustworthy, reliable, and first-class Servants' Exchange, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853.) private families, hotels, boarding-houses, laundries, restaurants, &c., can find a number of German, French, Swedish, English, Scotch, Irish. Respectable servants, such as governesses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, cooks, girls for general house-work, &c., now waiting for situations, for City or country, at reduced wages. All these servants have been particularly selected by the well-known proprietor, and can be faithfully recommended. Please take particular notice of this address.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman days' work; would go out washing and ironing, cleaning windows, or sweeping parlors; can give satisfactory reference. Address M. A. K., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl of but little experience; speaks good English; neat, willing, and agreeable; is very handy and useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, clean, and tidy girl, who has faithfully served her former employer for seven years, and has City reference to that effect, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman, very highly recommended by her last lady as a very desirable person; excellent chamber-maid; also, waitress or general up-stairs work, or assistant in washing; city or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would go as nurse for growing children; no objection to going a little ways in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 227 East 46th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City reference from last place; City or country. Address M. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young German Protestant girl; speaks English; not been in service before, but gives references as to her character; is willing to be useful. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, chamber-maid and waitress, or do plain sewing and take care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid; will assist with other work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 254 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and do sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 317 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-MAID and to assist in waiting in a respectable boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d st., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 West 27th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER AND PARLOR MAID.—BY A Norwegian young woman; speaks good English; has over four years' City references; is neat, obliging, and a first-class girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A neat American girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference. Address, for two days, Waitress, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do sewing; excellent City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the kitchen; 3 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 East 35th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; is an excellent laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 320 East 25th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 213 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 27th st., room 8.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Irish girl, having had but one place two years; family going abroad; best testimonials for capability and honesty; is neat, willing, and of good disposition; this girl free of charge. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NO. 1 PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—SEVEN stalls; first-class location; rooms for coachman. Apply at YATES', No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker. Apply only at No. 1,145 2d av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference, who understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, bread, &c.; in City or country; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is a superior meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st., and inquire for Anna.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN girl, Protestant, for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—BY A NICE young Swedish girl as good plain cook and baker; neat and clean; willing, and of a good disposition; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Baths.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; CAN BONE and lard; gets up side dishes, cold and hot soups, takes care of her kitchen, and is particular about her work. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; excellent baker; other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a small family together; City or country. Call at No. 430 West 29th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid, with fine washing; has good City reference; can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock. Call at No. 212 West 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, pastry, jellies; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; makes bread and biscuit; would do coarse washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady young girl as good plain cook in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 424 3d av., carpet store.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; willing to do washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front house.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or washer-woman; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; kitchen-maid required; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a respectable private family; is trustworthy, willing, and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family, and to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th st., in the grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; is willing and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business, with best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; PROTESTANT woman, or will do general house-work; is a worthy and well-recommended woman. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH CORDON BLEUE, OR FIRST-class French cook, not speaking English. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; good wages expected. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a boarding-house; can do all kinds of American cooking; best reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good City references. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES TO GO out by the day or week for dinner parties, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 224 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK. Apply for three days, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 14 West 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, to live together; one as excellent cook and baker, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will do the work of a family between them; willing and obliging; best City references; City or country. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS an excellent cook and baker in a small private family; has no objection to coarse washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 232 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS AN EXCELLENT cook; can lard, broil, roast, and make different kind of soups; is a good baker, dessert-maker, &c.; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; would do the coarse washing; understands soups, &c.; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY, by a colored woman; unexceptionable reference given. Address for two days A. H., Box 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; can make all kinds of cake and pastry; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook; washes and irons, or would do general house-work; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist in the washing, in a private family or boarding house; City reference. Call at No. 333 West 26th st., near 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A private family, by a young woman; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 West 31st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private boarding-house; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; is willing and obliging; will assist with washing and ironing; is trustworthy. Call at No. 308 West 41st st., third floor, room No. 11.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and biscuits; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 59th st.

COOK AND DO COARSE WASHING IF Required.—By a steady, faithful woman, with excellent up-town testimonials. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; EXCELLENT bread and biscuit baker; would assist with washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 269 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 88th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, soups, &c.; best City reference. Call or address M. D., No. 507 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 422 East 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; City references. Call at No. 709 6th av., toy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak maker, cuts and fits in the latest French styles, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as dress-maker or seamstress, or seamstress and ladies' maid; good City references, &c. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG girl; can make herself useful at everything. Call or address No. 149 41st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; best City references. Apply at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, with good reference, and thoroughly competent for general work or cooking, washing, and ironing; bakes bread, biscuit, &c.; will work for moderate wages in a comfortable home; City or country; understands milk and butter; can go at hour's notice if desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small family, to do general house-work; best City references. Apply or address 416 East 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman for general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young German girl to do general house-work in a not too large family, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work in a private family; Irish preferred; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 201 East 59th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman who is a thorough housekeeper, or will do the house-work for a small family; understands good, plain cooking, and is willing to be generally useful; City preferred; can give good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY from the country; is well qualified for such a position; best of references. Call on or address Mrs. E. B., No. 231 East 119th st., Harlem.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for T.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good laundress and chamber-maid, or would fill other positions; flutes, polishes, &c., and is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress if required; City or country; last place five years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress in a private family; first-class City reference; wages moderate. Call or address for two days No. 472 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or good plain cook; fully competent; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 West 30th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman as laundress; best references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very well recommended young woman; is a competent laundress; can flute and polish; is a clear washer and starcher; has no objection to do the chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN; City or country; will assist with chamber-work; eight and four months' references; is neat, willing, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; in a private family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; is good laundress; or would cook, wash, and iron; reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, and to assist with chamber-work; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Call on or address J. F., No. 202 West 37th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as maid and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 409 West 26th st., room No. 6.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or chamber-maid; can dress hair; is a good operator; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 516 3d av.; ring third bell.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to an aged or invalid lady or growing children; has five years' reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

MATRON, &c.—THE POSITIONS OF MATRON and assistant matron or teachers in an institution by two experienced Church workers; the work more an object than the salary. Address Matron, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist with chamber-work and plain sewing; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant person as nurse and seamstress; one who is very kind to children; good City references. Address A. C., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A LADY'S sick nurse; willing to take charge of a baby from birth; best reference from physicians and ladies. Call at No. 154 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, sixteen years, as nurse, or would learn up-stairs work. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at No. 52 West 55th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class French nurse and seamstress; sewing on the machine; speaks German; has good references and is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 7 Greenwich av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; take care of children or an infant; can sew and be useful generally; has good references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good reference. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl to take care of children and do chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, speaks perfect German and English, as child's nurse; can come well recommended. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN as infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 709 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID—USEFUL Man.—By a young American, with his wife, who is French, in a family; wife as bonne d'enfant, ou fille de chambre, and man to make himself useful; City references. Address Edward, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON as infant's nurse, or would take care of grown up children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st., basement floor.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl as nurse for one or more children; is neat and tidy, and of kind and obliging disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant; bring it up by the bottle; unexceptionable references given. Address A. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse, in a private family; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and also bringing it up on the bottle; has excellent references from last employer. Call at No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth, and do sewing by hand; willing to go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; willing to assist with the chamber-work; can dress hair; best City reference. Call or address No. 226 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH INFANT'S NURSE; HAS excellent City references of four years from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to take care of children, or to assist in house-work or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to do sewing; good reference. Address K. J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as child's nurse and do plain sewing, or as waiting-maid; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, No. 879 6th av. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; 18 months' city reference. Call for two days, at No. 242 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; the best of City references, and lady to be seen. Apply No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A YOUNG girl who is willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking care of baby from birth. Call at No. 119 West 11th st., third bell.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day at The Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT Swedish girl, who has never been at service, but speaks English intelligibly; is a good seamstress, a good laundress, or a good chamber-maid; perfectly willing to do what she can and anxious to learn; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; two years' City reference from last place; would go by the day if not permanently engaged. Call at No. 117 West 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant person to go as seamstress or lady's maid; speaks French; got her own machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 332 5th av., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands ladies' and infant's wardrobe, desires more engagements by the day; best City reference. Address or call on M. E. D., No. 351 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN woman as seamstress, or nurse to lady or children; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. J. B., No. 221 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; a good sewer; can cut and fit, and willing to make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as nurse, seamstress, or chamber-maid; understands dress-making and different machines; good references; willing to go in the country; a good place preferred to high wages; competent in every respect. Call at No. 750 3d av., near 47th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month, by a respectable Swedish woman as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate; City or country. Address C. M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or lady's maid; speaks French, and works different machines; City references. Address D. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and maid; understands dress-making; will go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL (Protestant) as seamstress; understands dress-making; would wait on a lady or assist in care of children. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do plain sewing and take care of children, or do light chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 27th st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and operator; terms low. Call or address for two days Miss Ellis, No. 877 6th av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO assist with up-stairs work; has good City references. Call at No. 312 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or Country; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver, perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Address Waitress, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business; cleans silver and gets up salads; is careful and expert in her duties; has good references. Call at No. 234 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS in private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; willing to assist in any other work; good City reference. Call at 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Address K. F., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family. Apply at No. 194 10th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference. Call at No. 656 10th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant girl as waitress, chamber-maid, or would take care of growing children; best of City references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a small private family as first-class waitress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl willing to work for moderate wages; is very neat and industrious. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress, or would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 43d st., second floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; will go to the country; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 654 2d av., third floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 161 West 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home, or go out by the day, on moderate terms. Inquire in store No. 412 West 56th st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes a few more ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take in bundle or family washing; best reference. Call at No. 328 West 43d st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES either family or bundle washing at her residence, No. 124 West 40th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO family washing, or would go out by the day; can give good reference. Call at No. 387 2d av.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT by the day, or to take in family washing; good references. Call at No. 326 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A FEW FAMILIES' WASHING IS solicited by a respectable woman; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 East 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her residence; first-class reference can be given; terms moderate. Call at No. 414 East 15th st., room No. 8.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of some gentlemen or ladies; can give fourteen years' first-class reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS washing and ironing, or will go out by the day; reference given. Inquire at No. 226 7th av., second floor, back room.

WASHING. — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's washing to do at her own house, or will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at or address No. 201 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take home, by day, week, or month, ladies' or gentlemen's clothes; promptly delivered; reference. Call on or address No. 151 West 26th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOLICITS gentlemen's or families' washing, at her own residence; fluting neatly done; best City reference. Call at No. 402 East 18th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th st., up two pairs of stairs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES more washing at her own home; family washing done in first-class style; fluting neatly done; first-class reference. Call at No. 206 West 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address all the week, No. 122 West 20th st., basement floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A WOMAN TO DO WASHING at home or go out at days' work; first-class references and low terms. Inquire at Mrs. McKee's, No. 615 1st av., rear room, up stairs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS to take washing home to her own house, or to go out by the day; references. Call at 306 West 37th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WANTS washing in the house, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 133 West 3d st., second floor, rear.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND unexceptionable character desires a position of trust and responsibility; has had large financial experience. Address G. F., Box No. 176 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, CONVERSANT with real estate, with the highest testimonials, thoroughly competent, and with good and sufficient bondsman, if required, desires the care of an estate, or office property down town of sufficient magnitude to afford a reasonable compensation. Address for one week, EARNEST, Post Office Box No. 2,972.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG DANE; CAN FURNISH good references and speak English fluently. Address M. O., Box No. 243 Times Office.

BUTLERS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS BUTLERS: first and second man; both together in the family; have excellent City references; will go to the country with a fine family; both are very reliable men. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS family; a respectable Protestant man will be disengaged Saturday; long and highly respectable English and City references. Address for four days M. B., No. 746 Broadway, care H. A. Keer.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; is perfectly honest, sober, industrious, and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class references. Address J. B., Box No. 809 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady, reliable man; a long experience; first-class City reference from his late employer. Address J. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, three years in his last place; family going abroad; gentleman to be seen; recommended as a thorough groom and coachman; sober and honest. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST class single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; will attend furnace, milk, &c.; is an experienced gardener; moderate wages; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk and tend to furnace; City references given. Call on or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is perfectly sober, and can give the best City reference. Call on or address R. L., No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden; can milk; City and country references. Address A. M. W., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; perfectly understand every part of the business thoroughly; married; without incumbrance; first-class City reference. Address T. W., private stable, No. 212 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; out on account of family going to Europe; four years' best reference can be had; no objection to the country. Address W. B., No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN, Scotch; competent driver in City or country; also a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best City references. Address S., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND GENERAL Man.—Understands gardening, first-class horseman, careful in handling and feeding horses; careful driver and groom, and of good appearance; English. Address Thomas, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can furnish first-class City reference. Call or address D. G., No. 21 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, and can make himself useful about the house; good references given. Address Ono, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; is very obliging; has first-class City reference from last place. Address F., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended; seven years in last place; an excellent driver; married and has no children. Address Coachman, No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN of long experience, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man; is a good, careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has first-class City and country references; no objection to the country. Call at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN. — BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE German young man as coachman and gardener; he has the very best of references; can speak English and French like his native language, and is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands the proper care of horses and carriages, having first-class references from his last employer. Call or address P. K., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY ONE WHO understands his business, and is a competent City driver; unexceptionable reference from last employer; City or country. Address Scotchman, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN; understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; having undoubted references. Address R. M., 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THE best of references in this City and Brooklyn for character and knowledge of the duties. Address M. L., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 5th av., corner of 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; has first-class reference; City or country. Call or address J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American Protestant man and wife, age thirty-two years, with no children or incumbrance; man thoroughly understands every branch of farming, working machinery, raising stock, &c.; wife is an excellent butter-maker and a good hand at raising poultry; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, as farmer; no incumbrance; capable of taking entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife will take care of dairy and poultry; City references from last employer. Apply to William Brown, No. 191 Water st.

FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT young man not long in this country; has lived with the best families in the old country; best references; willing to please. Address H. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS GARDENER; thoroughly understands his business; married and one child; good reference. Address A. D., care McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, and ornamental planting of the same; highest testimonials as to sobriety and capability. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (FAMILY small;) is a good gardener and farmer; understands stock if required; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference from last employer. Address H. S., No. 122 West 18th st.

GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM; SINGLE; best City reference. Call or address J. C. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS porter in a store where he can make himself useful; three years in last place; good references. Address Charles A. Carr, care of A. W. W. Miller, 447 Broadway.

PORTER AND WATCHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY temperate American as porter or night watchman; good City reference. Address for two days C. S., No. 214 East 41st st.

TO INVALIDS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH highest references, as nurse or attendant. Address or call on J. Morgan, No. 202 Varick st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; speaks German and English; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH young man and wife, no children; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class laundress, can do chamber-work and pantry-work; speak English and German; City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 613 3d av., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; best City references. Address B. G., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent city reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, who is competent, as waiter in a private family. Can be seen at last employer's for eight days, No. 31 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN who speaks good English; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references from last employer. Call or address French, No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; good City references. Address G. R., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; A CAPITAL waiter; well trained, neat, sober, industrious; speaks good English; best City references; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a first-class private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 207 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; will go for moderate wages; good City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family as waiter; good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call or address H. B., No. 116 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Apply for J. B. at No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR RESTAURANT, by a colored waiter. Call or address No. 427 West 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best references. Address A. C., No. 245 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED MAN WANTED—AGED ABOUT twenty; one who understands the care of horses, and can drive, take care of furnace, and accustomed to work about the house; must be willing and understand his business, and produce good City reference. Address USEFUL MAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—AN Episcopalian, not over middle age, who can take care of children's clothing and instruct them in the plain English branches, (with some knowledge of music preferred,) and would be willing to devote her leisure time to assist with the family sewing. Address, with references, R. B., Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR IN AN ALE BREWERY; must be perfectly familiar with the business and able to give first-class recommendations. Apply to BEADLESTON, PRICE & WOERZ, No. 291 West 10th st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and has good recommendation. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 47 West 39th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO is willing to do the washing and ironing in a small family; none others need apply; best City reference required. Call from 10 to 1 at No. 122 East 44th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take charge of a small child and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED.—A SWEDISH OR FRENCH LAUNDRESS with good recommendations. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS her business. Apply on Tuesday morning before 12 o'clock, at No. 20 East 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE YOUNG and understand her business. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 17th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at No. 222 East 31st st.

WRITERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR others may obtain board and pleasant rooms, paying, in part, by writing, references being satisfactory. Inquire of LE HOLTON, No. 19 Great Jones st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against ESTELLE F. TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 149 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 8, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1876.
DAVIES & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja12-1aw6wW. No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES and JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR, plaintiffs, against ALMIRA WHIPPLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 71 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents with interest from the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated December 27th, 1875.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 25th day of January, 1876.—Dated January 25th, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY,
ja26-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—H. G. BATCHELLER, plaintiff, against J. B. PALSER, as survivor of the late firm of Hodgman & Palser, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, besides the cost of this action.—Dated January 12, 1876.
JAMES FLYNN,
ja19-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES LE RAY DE CHAUMONT DE ST. PAUL, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE CORNELIE DE CHAUMONT, Virginie de Leven, Achille de Leven, her husband, Marie C. de Laurencel, Leon Bredif, Marie L. B. Bredif, Nelly Fletcher, Albert Millet, Louis Millet, Frederick Millet, and Lawrence J. Goodale, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, November 6, 1875.
MOORE, HAND & BONNEY,
ja26-1aw-6wW* Attorneys for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN AGAINST WALTON M. MARTIN and ROBERT J. G. WOOD.—Summons for relief. (complaint filed.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 13, 1875.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja12-1aw6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION,
Indigestion and Wasting Diseases.
The most approved remedies are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE.
The original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st.,
London.
Sold by them and all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

JAS. COWAN,
SEEDSMAN,
NO. 1,216 BROADWAY, COR. 30TH ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND TYPE-WRITER. Apply at the office of the *Modern Thinker*, No. 139 8th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS FOR SALE.—On Hudson River, less than fifty miles from New-York; rooms fitted with every convenience, and now in full operation; will be sold almost at your own price, if taken soon; will sell stock and fixtures without instruments if desired; owner wishes to leave the place. Inquire of W. D. HOLMES, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, MEAT MARKET AND grocery store; first-class locality. Information by C. A. JACOBSON, No. 275 Atlantic av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.......WED., Jan. 26|PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9
CHINA.......WED., Feb. 2|CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 26th January, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA..........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..........Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ————..........MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:

ETNA..........Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 17.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS..........Feb. 2.
ANDES..........Feb. 16.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 18, East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........23
First-class passage to Augusta..........20

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO. or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. MOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Jan. 29|OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLOMBO.......Feb. 12|HINDOO..........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3 at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M. |Egypt, Feb. 5, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Feb. 9|SWITZERLAND.......Jan. 28
VADERLAND.......March 4|STATE OF NEVADA.Feb. 21

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Feb. 9|STATE OF NEVADA..Jan. 28
NEDERLAND.......March 4|SWITZERLAND.......Feb. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
JOHN MacDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA..........WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 26
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........JAN. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
— Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
— Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.......Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU.......Sat., Feb. 12
ODER.......Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER.......Sat., Feb. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Feb. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock Noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1876.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the offices of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.

J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERLY dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven Per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three Per Cent., both payable on demand, at the office, No. 96 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WESTERN UNION BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 22, and remain closed until the morning of Feb. 2. JAMES D. REID, Secretary.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., which is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)....$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876..........321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION, J. GREENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

AT AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE held at their rooms No. 24 Murray st., this day the following-named gentlemen were elected as officers for the present year: President, John Banta; Vice President, E. S. Vaughn; Treasurer, George E. Meyers; Secretary, Gilbert J. Burnet; Trustees, H. M. Smith, William M. Beach, John H. Masterton, John H. Rogers, William Brennan, James R. Klots, John C. Carson; Inspectors of Election, Marc Eidlitz, A. O. Rowe, John Nesbitt.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,498,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND four-horse portable engine; steam or hot air. Apply to JOSEPH WILLWOOD, No. 506 West 21st st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1876.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1875:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875		$5,840,021 88
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1875		2,455,372 87
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,295,394 75

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon fire disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875		$6,123,134 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,712,058 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,217,477 26	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$10,314,940 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	2,544,200 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	267,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at	454,037 92
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,076,360 50
Cash in Bank	363,402 40
Total amount of assets	$16,019,940 82

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1872 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1875, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ROYAL PHELPS,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
GEORGE W. LANE,
ROBERT L. STUART,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
ADAM T. SACKETT,
HORACE GRAY,
WINTHROP G. RAY,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.
Post Office Box No. 3,617.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. The time for deposit of these bonds in the Central Trust Company expires Feb. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AN ESTATE FUND OF $60,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage on New-York or Brooklyn property; can be divided in sums to suit. Address B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

MINNESOTA STATE REPUDIATED BONDS.—Holders wishing to sell will communicate, stating number and lowest price, BROKER, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS AND stock wanted in exchange for seal-skin and military overcoats and other goods.
JAMES BROWNING, No. 371 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.

For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.

DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."

We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th avenue.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE A gentleman and wife, or one or two young gentlemen, to board; every home comfort and good board; references. Address, for one week, R. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; elegantly furnished, and with all conveniences; table first class; location very desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,

Has a bed-room and parlor on first floor unexpectedly vacated, with or without private table.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; beautiful location; handsome square rooms; also, reception and hall rooms, with board; prices moderate.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of boarders; house first class; references exchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms, and one hall room to let, with good board; references.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EITHER FURNISHED or unfurnished, with excellent table, can be had at No. 155 Madison av.; terms moderate.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—FOURTH-FLOOR front room, with board; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

BOARD—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, also two small rooms, may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at moderate prices.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished sunny rooms; also, single room; strictly first-class board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

WITH BOARD, ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms; fine basement, with or without board. No. 119 East 23d st.

A HANDSOME LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two, to let, with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with thoroughly first-class appointments; private table.

NO. 331 MADISON AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON third floor to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR a gentleman, wife, three children, (under five years,) and nurse, two connecting rooms, in a very healthy location; references required. Address, with full particulars, (no postal cards,) C. L. D., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO connecting rooms, with board, in a private family; location central, above 42d st.; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, J. E., Box 148 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN NO. 68 MADISON AV.—Rooms for single gentlemen at $4 to $8 per week; superior large parlor; bedroom on second floor; also, rooms on second, third, and fourth floors; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, at the house.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet; to let to gentlemen only, without board; family private; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—A LARGE PLEASANT BACK ROOM, second story, southern exposure, to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; family strictly private; references. No. 50 Morton st; high stoop.

A.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor, hot and cold water, two hall rooms; gentlemen, gentleman and wife; near restaurants. No. 1,250 Broadway and 31st st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN THIRD AND 10TH STS. and near 6th av., a room for a doctor's office. Address, with full particulars, PHYSICIAN, Box. No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Mourning Stock.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THESE GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK CASHMERE

at 75c., 90c., $1; former prices, 90c., $1 10, $1 25.

MERINOS—$1, $1 25, $1 50; former prices, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

HENRIETTA CLOTH—$1 25, $1 50 to $2 50; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $3.

DRAP D'ALMA—$1 25, $1 50, $2; former price, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES at prices very greatly reduced.

EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., and $1; former price, 60c., 70c., 75c., $1, and $1 25.

COBORGS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BARATHEA, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND BRILLIANTINES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.

HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.

BERNARD AMEND, JOSEPH KOEBLE, Executors.

n24-law6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION

AND

CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,

ON THE

EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,

IN AID OF

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL

OF

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S, BERNSTEIN'S, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BANDS.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF FOUR HUNDRED LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......as.......GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT PAINTINGS. The Assassination of the Archbishop. THE SIEGE OF PARIS. Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War.

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24, first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHICKERING HALL, CORNER 5TH AV. and 18th st.—Concert by F. F. MULLER, Organist of the Church of the Ascension, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion Mme. SALVOTTI, soprano; Mr. FRITSCH, tenor; Mr. SOHST, baritone, and Mr. ARBUCKLE, cornetist, will appear. Tickets, $1; to be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays 2 o'clock. The model Varieties of America. Most popular, fashionable amusement in New-York. Without a rival in the City for original, piquant, sparkling, spicy specialties. Last week of Naughty Dutchess. Brilliant success of Hussar Polonais. Sixty stars in olio.

Biggest Bill in New-York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING Jennie Engle, Sam Devere, Gus Williams, and 160 great artists in the best bill ever presented to a New-York audience. MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

OUR

SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.

WE ARE OFFERING

THE ENTIRE STOCK,

WHICH IS FULL IN ASSORTMENT OF QUALITIES AND SHADES AT

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS REDUCED FROM

$5 TO $4. FROM $4 TO $3 50.
$3 50 TO $3. FROM $3 TO $2 50.
$2 50 TO $2. FROM $2 TO $1 75.
$1 75 TO $1 50, FROM $1 50 TO 1 25.

A CASE OF TWENTY-TWO INCH, EXTRA VALUE, AT $1 50.

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MLLE. THERESA TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. OVERCROWDED HOUSE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 26, AT 8, THERESA TITIENS, in her world-renowned character of NORMA, NORMA, NORMA. Miss BEAUMONT. Signor BACCEI; Signor [illegible].

Musical Director and Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, MLLE. THERESA TITIENS AS LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MONDAY, JAN. 31, fourth opera night.

General admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; Private Boxes, $10 and $12; admission to Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1. Each purchaser of Reserved Seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct

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SATURDAY, Jan. 29, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

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, The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

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AT CHICKERING HALL,

COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. GEORGE E. AIKEN,

Will be given on

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Miss BEEBE will sing, "Hark! the Cock Crows;" Miss FINCH will sing, (with vocal accompaniment,) "The Image of the Rose;" Messrs. NILSEN and BAIRD will sing the great duet from Molique's "Abraham;" Goldbeck's Septet will be repeated; Mr. AIKEN will sing Schuberth's "Wanderer." Mr. FLORIO will accompany. Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWNE will exhibit the new Concert Organ.

Seats at $1 each, may be obtained at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, or at Rockwood's Gallery, 839 Broadway.

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AS

"GEDEDIAH,"

IN THE SINGIN-SKEWL,

STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 28. Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

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MOODY AND SANKEY CHOIR.

Third rehearsal at Hippodrome FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admittance by ticket only, at 4th av. entrance. Second rehearsal tickets good on this occasion. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Commencement Exercises will be held at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 27, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

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Madison av., corner 53d st.

LECTURES,

ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS,

By the Pastor,

Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.

3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.

Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.

Admission to the course of lectures, 75 cents; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door.

DR. JOHN LORD

ON CHARLEMAGNE,

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Lectures to be repeated in Brooklyn.

Twenty lectures, $10; single lecture, 75 cents and $1.

POPULAR LECTURES.—WEST SIDE, UNDER the auspices of St. Luke's Club, St. Luke's Rooms, No. 481 Hudson st.; admission, ten cents. First lecture by A. D. F. Randolph, Esq., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.

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BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS—A CENTENNIAL CONTEST.—Native experts to contend.—At Tammany Hall.—WILLIAM SEXTON and GEORGE F. SLOSSON, both of New-York, who defeated in the late tourney Daly, Rudolphe, and Garnier, will play on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1876, the three-ball American game, 600 points up, for a stake of $1,000, on an H. W. Collender standard American bevel table; the rules of the championship of the world to govern the match. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Ladies with escort admitted free, and seats reserved for them.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES NOW ON EXHIBITION at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors, or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 432 6th av., near 26th st., late Michel's.

WINTER FESTIVITIES.

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

CELEBRATION BY THE CALEDONIAN CLUB—A SUPPER AND BALL—TOASTS AND SPEECHES BY PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Agreeably to its yearly custom, the New-York Caledonian Club last night commemorated the birth of Robert Burns by a supper and ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Fourteenth street. The former was held at 8:30 P. M. in the long oblong hall in which the Tammany Sachems hold their deliberations. It was manifestly a success, both as to the excellence of the *menu* and the enjoyment created by the witticisms of the after-dinner speakers. The dining-room was very tastefully embellished with the Stars and Stripes and the banner of St. Andrew, engravings of Burns being placed in prominent positions on the walls. Chief Robert Hamilton presided, and was supported on his right by Chief James A. Craig, and on the left by Rev. Robert Scott. At the same table were seated Judge McAdam, Commissioner Mathewson, of the Board of Education, and lady, Mr. A. M. Stewart, of the *Scottish American*, ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner, ex-Chief Dingwell and lady, Mr. Charles H. Kerr and lady, and others.

The first toast on the programme, "The Memory of Burns," was drunk in silence. The second, "The Genius of Burns," was drunk amid cheers, and responded to by the venerable Robert MacFarlane, who, after prefacing his remarks with the assertion that no one could do justice to the genius of Burns, gave an interesting account of a recent visit of his to the birthplace of the Scottish poet and a description of the humble cottage in which he was born. The poetical genius of Burns, he added, was one calculated to touch the hearts of all. He set nature itself to music, and thrilled the souls of all who read his simple but beautiful lines. There was not a passion, feeling or chord of the heart that he did not touch with a master hand. All his works were not only worthy of careful study, but new beauties could be discovered in them at each perusal. A song in connection with this toast, "There was a Lad Born in Kyle," was sung by David A. Thomson, who also gave, in response to an encore, "Highland Mary."

The third toast of the evening, "The Literature of Scotland," was responded to by Rev. Robert Scott, who delivered an eloquent address on the subject. He said, among other things, that it was to be assumed that Scotland has a literature of her own, and that that literature has distinctive properties that separate it from all others and give it the right to be called Scotch. In Scottish literature there is a singular diffusiveness, in some respects unlike the people themselves, for however much they scatter they are not like particles of sugar, that at once melt and mix up; but like sand, helping to make good lime to build and bind the dwelling. The songs for this toast were well rendered by Mr. Charles H. Kerr.

The fourth toast, "The Land we Left, and the Land we Live in," received a response from Judge David McAdam, of the Marine Court, who, in alluding to the great men of Scotland, took occasion to mention Lord Mansfield in jurisprudence, Burns, and Scott, in literature, and Wallace and Bruce in the category of Scottish heroes. A humorous poem, in which the misfortunes of a company of emigrants crossing the Atlantic on the steamer Edinburgh are graphically described, was recited by Mr. James McGregor.

The fifth toast, "The Lasses," found respondents in School Commissioner Mathewson and Mrs. C. H. Kerr, the gentleman delivering an appropriate speech, and the lady singing. At 11:30 the ladies and gentlemen, preceded by three pipers, marched to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY BALL.

The Young Men's Charity Association held their second annual reception last evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, the pretty building in Fifty-eighth street which during the last twelve months has become the usual scene of the up-town association balls. It is the aim of the society which gave the reunion to raise funds for St. John's Guild, and nearly seven hundred dollars were cleared by the sale of boxes and by the proceeds of the *vestiarium*. Boxes were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Davis Col aj more, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Earle, the Misses Wagner, daughters of Senator Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Archer, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Adams, Mr. W. H. Steel, Miss S. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Van Vlack. The galleries were very tastefully decorated with bunting of the national colors, and flags of various nations were grouped at intervals. The stage was occupied by Lander's fine band, who sat in the middle of huge evergreens and festoons of ivy. The hall, which will accommodate comfortably about three hundred dancers, was very brilliantly lighted, but hardly as warm as could be wished until 10:30 P. M., when over twelve hundred persons were present, including the folks in the boxes and those who sat around the sides of the room.

At 10:45 o'clock the promenade commenced, headed by the President, Mr. E. C. Ripley, and Mrs. George Hoffman. Then followed the rest of the committee, consisting of Messrs. F. P. Casilear, G. R. Trimble, S. E. Perry, George C. Miller, M. L. Stiles, R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., G. W. Stetson, Charles F. MacLean, F. H. Jordan, D. G. Stiles, H. W. Carey, and F. S. Belton. Then came several hundreds of couples, and when the promenade music was over, and the leader gave the signal to form for the lancers by a few bars of music, the floor, in a twinkling, was covered with sets, and numerous disappointed couples had to retire to the seats under the gallery. One of Strauss' waltzes followed, and then came, with hardly any intermission, dance after dance, until the programme was exhausted. Supper was served continuously, and people took it as they felt disposed, without ceremony. It was a highly enjoyable affair.

THE BALL OF THE HEAVY WEIGHTS.

If, as according to the elder Weller, width and wisdom go together, then the mirth attending the ball given by the "Heavy Weights" at Irving Hall last evening must have been the perfection of wisdom. The affair was a very select one, and, though not very many were present, yet those who were there displayed the best of good humor and joviality during the evening's entertainment. The ball did not open until nearly 11. For two hours prior to that time several of the members gathered in the reception room, and discussed in serious tones the all-important topic of avoirdupois. At the opening march there were not over twenty couples on the floor. The number of dancers, however, increased rapidly as midnight approached, and when that hour arrived the hall was comfortably filled. The small number of the real "heavy weights" who trusted themselves to the seductions of schottische, quadrille, or reel was somewhat noticeable. There were, however, sufficient to form a jolly party in the dance, and they appeared to enjoy themselves hugely. Supper came in at an appropriate interval, to which all did fair justice. The dancing was then resumed and kept up until the "wee sma' hours" of this morning.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, held yesterday, William E. Dodge presiding, a memorial was adopted addressed to Hon. William M. Evarts, Rev. M. B. Anderson, D. D., and others of the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden to devise a plan for the government of cities, calling attention to the traffic in alcoholic liquors as one factor in the important problem to the solution of which they are to address themselves. The fact is mentioned that during the past year nearly one-half (40,000) of the cases considered by the Justices of the City were cases of intoxication, and probably ninety per cent. of the whole were due to the use of intoxicating liquors. It is proposed by the society that the commission shall recommend a discontinuance of the policy of license and the traffic be denied a legal status, and the adoption of adequate measures and penalties for its effectual suppression.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The monthly meeting of the Council of Political Reform was held Monday evening at the rooms of the Council, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, the President, W. H. Webb, in the chair. The monthly reports from several of the standing committees, and from the special committee to oppose the purchase by the Dock Department of Pier No. 44, North River, for $250,000, were read. Hon. James Enott, William H. Webb, O. B. Potter, Hon. T. W. Dwight, Willy Wallach, Edward Fitch, and James M. Requa were appointed a special committee on legislation to secure the co-operation of the press, business men and business organizations, and to influence the Legislature in the passage of a series of bills, some of which have already been presented, to secure greater efficiency and economy in the administration of the government of this City, especially the bill just offered in the Senate restraining the City Government from increasing its debt beyond two per cent. of the value of its taxable property, and requiring it to create a sinking fund to retire the debt to that amount within twenty years. This bill has been prepared with great care by the best legal talent in this City. The Law Committee was directed to confer with the recently-appointed State Commission on Municipal Laws, in regard to several amendments to the Constitution of this State, proposed by the council. Measures are passed to secure the usual representation of the council at the present session of the Legislature. The agent of the council in Albany reports 158 bills offered the present session in the Assembly and seventy-four in the Senate, forty-seven of which relate to this City. These the council has copies of, and is carefully examining. The final reports of the several sub-committees appointed to examine the working and condition of the several departments of the City Government to ascertain what reductions could be made in their expenses, and what changes in their system and management without detriment to their efficiency, were taken up, and, after going though about one-half of the departments, their further hearing was postponed to an adjourned meeting.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST AT THE PAULIST FATHERS' CHURCH—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

Yesterday being the feast of the commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, the event was celebrated in grand style at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Besides the low masses which were celebrated during the early hours of the morning, and which were very numerous, a solemn high mass was celebrated in the church at 10:30 A. M., in the presence of Cardinal McCloskey, who was present in his full scarlet dress. A handsome throne with a canopy above it had been created for this particular occasion at the gospel side of the sanctuary, on which the Cardinal sat. The altar was also very beautifully decorated with natural flowers and lighted candles. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. William J. Dwyer, C. S. P., and the assistant ministers were Rev. George M. Searle, C. S. P., deacon; Rev. Benjamin D. Hill, C. S. P., sub-deacon, and Rev. A. A. Brown, C. S. P., master of ceremonies. The assistant priest to the Cardinal was Rev. Augustine F. Hewitt, C. S. P., and the deacons of honor, Rev. Father Farley, the Secretary to the Cardinal, and Rev. Augustus M. Brady, C. S. P. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. James Kent Stone, C. S. P. He took for his subject the "Feast of the Day." He gave a full account of the life and labors of St. Paul, and a description of his closing years, showing that his life was full of suffering, and yet filled with great triumphs and victories. The preacher closed his remarks by giving a description of the martyrdom of St. Paul in Rome.

The music for the occasion was furnished by a large choir of men and boys, in the sanctuary, who were dressed in cassocks and surplices, and who have been thoroughly trained in the music of the Gregorian chant. A very large number of clergymen from other churches were present at the ceremonies, including, besides the Cardinal, Very Rev. William Quinn, V. G., of the Cathedral; Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, V. G., of St. Ann's Church; Very Rev. George H. Doane, Vicar General of the Diocese of Newark; Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., of St. Stephen's Church; Rev. Fathers Lilly, of the Dominicans, Bonaventure, of the Capuchins; Arthur J. Donnelly and J. L. Spaulding, S. T. L., of St. Michael's Church; McCarthy, of the Church of the Holy Cross; Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, of St. Mary's Church, Albany, and many others. Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, C. S. P., Superior of the Paulists, and all the Fathers of that community were present. Solemn vespers were also sung at 7:30 in the evening, which were followed by the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

At the close of the forenoon services prizes were awarded to the altar boys for punctuality and good conduct during the past year. These consisted of handsome gold and silver medals. They were presented by the Cardinal, as follows: The gold medal to Master John McDonald and the silver medal to Master Thomas Quigley.

The Paulist Fathers are pushing forward the work on their new church, which will front on Ninth avenue, running back toward Tenth avenue, and will occupy, in width, the entire space between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. The cellar has already been entirely excavated, and the work of building will begin early in the Spring. When completed it will be, next to the new Cathedral on Fifth avenue, the largest and finest church in this City. The architect is M. J. O'Rourke, of Newark, N. J. The church will be finished in about three years. The Paulist Community now numbers fifteen priests and thirteen ecclesiastical students.

A CENTENARIAN.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY CONCERNING AN INTERESTING INDIVIDUAL.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday makes a strong demand on credulity by telling the following story: "In a little row of dilapidated brick dwelling-houses situated on the south side of Pine street, between Second and Third streets, Carondolet, dwells one Frederick Werneke, who, as he says, and as far as any one knows, was 101 years of age the 4th day of the present month. Mr. Werneke was born on the 4th day of January, 1775, in the little village of Harlinger, on the River Oder, in Prussia, and according to his statement he was just one year and six months old at the time of the Declaration of Independence. In appearance he is a remarkably well-preserved centenarian. He is about five feet five inches in height, stoutly built, and weighs about one hundred and twenty-five pounds. His form is still very erect, and considering his age he is now as active as the majority of men at fifty. As an illustration of his suppleness, the old man yesterday morning, in order to show his activity, performed the feat of standing on his head in the middle of the room, and dangling his feet in the air with the greatest apparent ease. His eyesight and hearing are remarkably good, he having never in his life used eye-glasses or compelled one to talk louder than in an ordinary conversation for him to understand. His habits now, as well as during the earlier part of his prolonged existence, are very regular. He retires very early, and when the weather will permit he arises very early and takes a long walk about town. Mr. Werneke, who is now married to his second wife, is the father of fifteen children, and eight are still living. He was first married in his native country, at the age of fifteen, and had by his first wife seven children, two of whom are still living—one, a son of about eighty years of age, living on a farm about one mile and a half from Fredericktown, Mo., and a daughter about sixty years of age, living in California. This son and daughter have each reared large families. Mr. Werneke emigrated to this country about the year 1836. He first settled in Fredrickstown, Mo., where he lived until a few years ago, when he moved to this city. He was married to his second wife, who is still living, at the age of eighty-one, or in the year 1856. To the second wife, who is now in her sixty-first year, eight children were born, six of whom are now living, the eldest being eighteen and the youngest ten years of age. The old man, with the assistance of his next to the oldest son, as his business partner—who died about three months ago at the age of seventy-four—by economy and energy succeeded, while they lived in Fredericktown, in amassing quite a little fortune. The father and son kept a store, and also ran a farm situated in the outskirts of the above mentioned village, but between the two armies during the late war their business was broken up and the father and son rendered bankrupts. Mr. Werneke is now living in moderate but comfortable circumstances. The two eldest of the second generation of children are supporting the family. About the only desire the old man has left is to attend the Centennial or pay a visit to his daughter in California before he dies."

REBEL AND UNION PRISONS.

Ex-Senator Brownlow, in the Knoxville (Tenn. *Chronicle*, says: "I propose to state a few facts which came under my observation, and I will begin here at home, where the Confederate authorities drove the Union prisoners into the jail of Knoxville at the point of the bayonet, and, overcome with hunger and thirst, they were denied the privilege of drinking out of the creeks through which they had to wade. The rebel authorities hauled water from the river and filled barrels, and when they would take occasion to wash their hands and faces over the mouth of the barrel and we would remonstrate against it, telling them the water was for us to drink, they would reply, 'Anything is good enough for a —— Lincolnite.' The same course of violence was pursued in regard to prisoners from McMinn and other counties throughout East Tennessee. They were particularly malicious toward this section of the State. These things were not done in a corner, but in the open light of day. Never did any people exercise equal forbearance to that displayed by the Union soldiers on their return home at the close of the war. The wonder is that they did not exterminate their persecutors. I was allowed, after having been treated with much bad faith and treachery, to go through the lines, making my head-quarters at Cincinnati. From that point I went into Indiana, and was shown through Camp Morton by Gov. Morton himself. I found the prison filled to overflowing with rebel prisoners. I was astonished to find them so well provided for and so kindly treated. They were especially well fed. One of them was a cousin of mine, and I talked to him about the fare. He informed me that it was good, and then added that he had no grounds for complaint on that score. From Camp Morton I went to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, and there I found a number of prisoners well treated and well provided for. Their sleeping bunks and provisions were so clean and so well prepared that I was utterly surprised, and spoke of it to the officer in charge. From Chicago I proceeded to Columbus, Ohio. At Camp Chase I found a large number of prisoners, and I was again astonished to find them so well provided for, both as regards lodging and diet."

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

Frank Pierson and William Reed, Chicago silk thieves, were before the court in St. Paul, Minn., a few days ago on a motion for a new trial. In the midst of the proceedings Pierson made an excuse for crossing the room, and suddenly raising a window jumped down to the ground, a distance of about eighteen feet. He then ran to the fence surrounding the Jail yard, about twelve feet high, over which he clambered, but slipping as he jumped, fell and sprained his ankle, when he was captured and locked up. The episode caused much excitement, and the court was adjourned.

THE LATE GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The remains of Gen. Gordon Granger, who died in New-Mexico on the 10th inst., passed through Kansas City last night, in charge of Lieut. Blair, Adjutant of the Fifteenth Infantry, en route to Lexington, Ky., where they will be buried.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUIT.

TESTIMONY IN THE ACTION AGAINST WILLIAM S. KING.

Evidence in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King, the late Postmaster of the House of Representatives, was continued yesterday before Mr. Edwin M. Wight, Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, appointed to take the testimony of gentlemen living in this City, and which is to be transmitted by Mr. Wight to the Court at Minneapolis, where the case is to be tried.

Mr. Alexander H. Palmer, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this City, was the first witness examined. He testified that he saw William S. King in the latter part of May, 1872, in the office of the hotel; on the 31st Mr. King deposited with him $400 to be credited to his account; also, a check for $1,459 17, for which witness gave him in currency $1,300 on account; the next transaction was a deposit with witness of a check for $5,000 and $400 in cash on June 1, when King mentioned that he wanted witness to pay a bill from Tiffany & Co. for about three thousand dollars; witness paid that bill which amounted to $2,750; on June 2 Mr. King was paid the balance standing to the credit of his account, amounting to $2,900. Mr. Thomas Ellis, Note Teller in the National Park Bank, testified that on May 30, 1872, William S. King came to the bank and deposited $112,500, the greater part of the amount being in bills; of that amount he requested that $40,000 be placed to the credit of the State National Bank at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota; $15,000 to pay a note that had matured on May 16, and $1,000 to the credit of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; witness issued six certificates of deposit to King's order for the following amounts: $25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $1,459 17. These certificates subsequently came back to the bank with King's indorsement, and were paid.

Theodore T. Johnson, formerly Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company, who was examined on Monday, was recalled. He testified that there was a settlement made with Mr. Stockwell of a claim against him for repairs of steam-ships purchased from him as seaworthy, but which were afterward found unseaworthy, and for certain notes of the Home Machine Company received in prior settlement of a claim for $114,000, being the amount of the investment of the company in Panama Railroad stock delivered to him by the Vice President, Mr. Bellows, to enable him to carry 12,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock, which he had reported to the board as being held at par, paying the money for the same afterward, claiming that the stock had not been sold and was still in the hands of his brokers. A claim of about $1,000,000 has been made against Mr. Stockwell for money expended by him at Washington in obtaining a subsidy without the authority of the Board of Directors. Witness further said that the checks to Irwin were not discovered, and their connection with the entries in the San Francisco account until December, 1874. When the checks were given to Irwin the Treasurer had no authority to inquire into the matter or to offer any objection, as the orders of the President or Vice President were peremptory and should be obeyed. He subsequently discovered that the entries given to him, and which he made, were misleading as to the purposes for which the checks were issued.

The inquiry at this point was adjourned until this morning.

JOHN JOHNSON'S ASSASSINATION.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER—THE DYING MAN'S DENIAL THAT HE HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Dr. Henry C. Simms, one of the Coroners of Kings County, yesterday began the inquest touching the death of Mr. John Johnson, the boat builder, of No. 739 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, who died on the 19th inst. from the effects of injuries received on the morning of Jan. 3, 1876. Dr. Brown, the physician who attended Mr. Johnson from the time he was shot until he died, was sworn, and testified as to the manner in which Mr. Johnson was wounded, and the circumstances attending his sickness and death.

Mrs. Annie M. Johnson, the wife of the deceased, was sworn and testified as follows: I am the widow of deceased, and reside at No. 739 Layayette avenue, Brooklyn; my husband left home about 5:40 on the morning of Jan. 3 inst., after breakfast, in his usual spirits; about five minutes afterward he was brought in by Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker and Mr. Manning; when they came to the door and rang the bell, I inquired what was the matter, and they said, "Oh, nothing;" my husband said "I'm shot in the heart;" on being brought into the room he said, "Oh, look, I'm dying! run quickly for Father Maloney!" all through his sickness he protested that he had not shot himself, and said that a tall man had placed his hand over his face; when he came into the house there were marks on his forehead; I called the attention of Dr. Brown to the finger prints; they remained visible for about a week, and his attention was daily called to them; on the morning of my husband's death, about 2 o'clock, feeling that he was about to die, he called for Dr. Brown, and said to me, "Go up and call the children; I feel that I am dying; I am going fast;" when I saw that he was dying, I said, "John, speak candidly, for you think you are going to die, and that you are about to meet your God;" and I then said, "I want to ask you one question; "John, did you do this yourself?" He looked at me and said, "Oh, Annie! how could I do such a thing? why would I do such a thing? oh, no, no, no! I did not!" these were the last words he ever spoke, except to ask for a drink of water. When he was brought into the house his vest was unbuttoned and his pantaloons pockets were turned inside out; In the fob pocket of his pantaloons were $16 75, which were fastened with pins; he told me that the small man unbuttoned his vest while the tall man held him, the small one saying, "The pocket-book is in here," at the same time thrusting his hand into the inside of his vest; I will not say for certain, but I think he said that it was the small man who shot; one was about to shoot him again in the head, when the other man said, "Don't shoot; we have got the wrong man;" as soon as he was attacked, and before he was shot, one of the men said, "We want that $400."

MERCANTILE NOTES.

THE AFFAIRS OF VYSE & CO.—ASSIGNMENTS RECORDED IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The affairs of Vyse & Co., straw goods dealers at No. 537 Broadway, are being rapidly settled by the Assignee, Mr. Samuel Shethar, who was elected last month. The liabilities will amount to over $1,600,000. The Assignee is now disposing of the stock, which was inventoried at $90,000, but which will not realize more than one-third of that amount, as there is a large quantity of goods that have gone out of style. All the remaining stock will be sold at auction. The three factories at Foxboro, Mass., known as the Union Straw Works, belonging to the firm, together with nine houses and various other property, will be sold at auction on Monday next, and the Assignee expects that the property will bring from $175,000 to $200,000. A dividend will be declared to the creditors as soon as possible. At present the Assignee is unable to state how large it will be, but it will probably amount to at least ten per cent. The largest creditor is the Bank of British North America, of London, whose claim is $120,000. Albinola & Bailey have a claim of $112,000.

The following schedules of assets and indebtedness were filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in cases where assignments had been made for the benefit of creditors: Henry Lindeman, Ferdinand Lindeman, and Henry L. Oestreich to Adam Brautigan, liabilities $43,689 47, nominal assets $28,474 36; Otto Huster to Henry C. Knuble, liabilities $58,618 51, nominal assets $24,271 10, real assets $19,271 18, a bond in $24,000 being ordered; Louis J. Jacobs and Gustav Jacobs to Morris Cohen, liabilities $1,465 74, nominal assets $362 48, real assets $207, bond in $400; Charles Lamb to Charles Ross, liabilities $10,324 94, nominal assets $8,880 62, real assets $8,630 77, bond $9,000; Julius Hermann and Nathan Stein to Joseph M. Porges, liabilities $12,445 76, nominal assets $8,120 99, real assets $2,283 20, bond $4,000.

The negotiations for a compromise between the firm of Cipperly & Collins, hats, at No. 450 Broadway, and their creditors having failed, the Assignee, Mr. R. B. Garden, has sold the stock, obtaining for it about nine thousand dollars. Their statement shows liabilities of $108,448 60; nominal assets, $140,000; actual assets, $80,000. Collections are being made, and it is expected that the creditors will realize between forty and fifty per cent.

The following assignments were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: William H. Sackett to Hugh Porter, Louis J. Jacobs and Gustav Jacobs to Morris Cohen, Julius Hermann and Nathan Stein to Joseph M. Porges, and Richard R. Roe to John B. Roe.

Haight, Halsey & Co., manufacturers of hat trimmings, at No. 72 Greene street, who suspended over two months ago, have succeeded in making a compromise with their creditors at sixty per cent. on time.

THE USELESS WASTE OF WATER.

The extreme cold of last Winter caused the freezing of the Croton water in many of the service pipes, and to prevent this the people resorted to the practice of letting it run through the faucets continually, especially at night. This practice was resumed early this season, as is shown by the immense quantity of water drawn during the hours when all business is at rest. Stores are closed in the evening with the faucets open, letting more water run through them at night than is used during business hours. In consequence of this waste it is impossible to regain the supply drawn from the reservoirs in November last, when the aqueduct was closed during the annual inspection. The reservoirs want nine feet of being full, and the water is still falling, decreasing the pressure and stopping the supply to the upper stories of buildings. The aqueduct is bringing in all the water it can carry with safety, and if this waste is not stopped and the consumption reduced to within the capacity of the aqueduct, the pressure will be further decreased, until a large portion of the people who usually receive a full supply of water will be without it. Thus far the temperature has furnished no occasion to fear the freezing of pipes, and at small trouble and expense the pipes could be so protected as to greatly diminish, if not obviate, the danger of freezing.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular to the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, drawing attention to the fact that the road was transferred on the 20th inst. to Gen. W. C. Wickham, the Receiver appointed by the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia. They say that the proceedings for foreclosure in the State courts will now be forwarded with as little expense and burden upon the property as possible, a decree of sale obtained, the property purchased under the plan of reorganization—in which bondholders to the extent of over 700 in number, (of whom nearly 600 are holders of first mortgage bonds only,) and over $15,000,000 in amount, have already joined—and the reorganization will be perfected as soon as practicable. Arrangements have been made for the return to the bondholders of their funded coupons upon the surrender to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company of the income bonds and accompanying receipts, and those who have funded their coupons can now recover them at any time. After fully explaining the nature of the proposed plan of reorganization, they state that since it was first submitted they have had occasion to weigh and consider it in all its aspects, many times daily, and to discuss it with many hundreds of bondholders, and they are more than ever satisfied that in all essential features it is as perfectly adapted to the circumstances and as thoroughly right in principle and practicable in its operation as anything that could be devised to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed; and they believe that it will insure to the first mortgage bondholders, and to all others interested, better results than can be reached in any other way.

CAPT. DUNCAN AND THE SHIPPING LAW.

The Ship-owners' Association met yesterday afternoon to consider the recent action of United States Commissioner Duncan in seizing vessels which were cleared by the Custom-house in pursuance of instructions contained in the recent letter of Secretary Bristow. Mr. Duncan holds, as already stated in THE TIMES, that all masters of vessels must ship their crews before him, while the Secretary of the Treasury holds that the act of 1872 does not apply to vessels bound for the West Indies or Mexico. Judge Benedict has so far sustained Mr. Duncan's action, and the matter has resolved itself now into a question between the courts and the Secretary of the Treasury. The ship-owners yesterday resolved to employ counsel to test the question in the courts with Mr. Duncan, and to defend all members of the association who may be arrested by the Commissioner. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to urge the passage of Mr. Ward's bill, now before the House, for the repeal of the Shipping act of 1872: Messrs. J. E. Miller, B. J. Wenberg, John Zittlosen, with the President, G. A. Brett, and the Secretary, D. R. Norvell.

LECTURE ON LONDON AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, upon "London and Westminster Abbey." The lecture was illustrated with photographic views of the principal buildings and objects of interest in the city. Beginning with St. Paul's Cathedral, a series of excellent photographic views were thrown upon the screen, including Buckingham Palace, London Bridge, the Thames Embankment, and the Wellington monument, Dr. Robinson giving a graphic description of the various scenes which were presented. Several fine views of the Prince Albert Memorial were given, which revealed with wonderful distinctness the sculptured figures on each side, and which, the lecturer said, was well worthy the study of the people of this country, as one of the finest monuments in the world. Some excellent views of Guild-hall, Westminster Abbey, Waterloo Bridge, and portraits of Mr. Peabody and Bishop Colenso, were also exhibited.

BUSINESS OF THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Patrolmen John Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Precinct; E. Hackett, Twenty-third Precinct; H. H. Carter, Twelfth Precinct; J. Murphy, Thirty-first Precinct; O. T. Powell, Fifth Precinct; C. Smith, Thirty-first Precinct; E. R. Choate, Thirty-second Precinct; D. J. Fagan, Thirteenth Precinct, and Archibald Martin, of the Twelfth Precinct, were dismissed on charges of intoxication and absence without leave. Patrolman J. Butterby, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was fined twenty days' pay for appearing at inspection in a borrowed overcoat. C. O. Davenport, P. H. Creden, P. A. Nugent, Patrick Smith, Martin Keogh, M. Fitzgerald, J. Hartigan, Ed. Kiernan, Herman Wiese, John D. Sullivan, John G. Taylor, William H. Graner, J. R. Kelsey, Patrick Keneally, Francis B. Crowley, D. C. Cooper, and H. P. Ahm were appointed patrolmen. The application of the Board of Coroners to have an officer detailed for duty in the Coroner's office was denied.

THE IRVING MONUMENT FUND.

The lady members of the Washington Irving Monument Fund Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. Van Auken having resigned the Presidency the chair was occupied by Mrs. W. O. McDonald, the Vice President. Mrs. E. F. Wait, the Secretary, reported that since the last meeting several thousand circulars soliciting subscriptions to the fund had been issued and distributed, and that the Executive and General Committees were using their utmost endeavors to expedite the work of raising the necessary sum. Letters were received from William Cullen Bryant, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; George Perry, Erastus Brooks, Hugh Hastings, Rev. Dr. Deems, and Algernon S. Sullivan, accepting appointments on the Honorary Committee and returning thanks for the honor done them by the ladies. Mr. Bryant inclosed a check for $100 as his contribution to the fund. The next meeting of the association will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 9.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The many patrons of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library will be glad to know that Mr. Noyes and his assistants have the new and complete catalogue well under way. So far as we can judge from the sheets now finished, the catalogue promises to be a model in its way. Books are classified in the first place, and then not only the title of each book, but the subject of distinct portions of very many books is stated. For instance, under a general class of biblical, religious, and ecclesiastical literature, subdivision Jesus Christ, we find the following: "*Eastlake*, (Sir C. L.) Representations of the Saviour, &c. [In his Literature of the Fine Arts.] V. 2, 1870." Such references are frequent, and are carefully made, and must afford a great deal of aid and suggestion to those who have occasion to use the catalogue. The institution is, we believe, in a prosperous condition, and is one of the best conducted of its kind in the country.

APPROPRIATING CITY MONEY.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, Mayor Wickham in the chair. A resolution was adopted transferring $6,038 09 from the Fire Department fund for 1875 to the account of legal expenses and to other accounts for this year. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Controller to issue the following stocks and bonds: Judgment bonds, $5,000; Croton-water-main stock, $50,000; City Park Improvement Fund stock, $25,000. A number of applications for aid were received from charitable organizations, after which a resolution was adopted providing for a special meeting of the board to-day for the purpose of making additional appropriations from the Excise fund to such societies and institutions as are engaged in the work of giving direct relief to the poor. The board has already distributed about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the Excise money to charitable associations.

PERSONS MISSING.

Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of No. 174 Fifth avenue, reported at the Central Office yesterday that Marie Bruce, a French nurse in his employ, had been missing since Monday evening. The girl does not speak English, and has been in this country only a few days. On Monday she went to Plainfield, N. J., in search of a cousin, but did not succeed in finding her. While returning to this City on the cars she was met by a Frenchman, who in course of conversation told her that he knew her cousin, and that she lived at No. 35 Bleecker street. On Monday evening the girl started to go to the place indicated, and has not returned, nor can any trace of her be found. It was also reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that Mr. Leon Gilbert, a resident of Staten Island, had been missing from his home since Friday evening. It is supposed that he came to this City, and as he was somewhat deranged it is feared that he has committed suicide.

COTTON BROKERAGE RATES.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has passed a resolution stating that it shall be the duty of brokers delivering cotton on contract, to report daily to the Quotation Committee the number of bales so delivered, in order that the same may be published in the daily circular of the exchange. The board also have considered the subject of brokerage and commissions, a report on which will be submitted to the Exchange in a few days for action. The regular rates of commission have been fixed at not more than seventy-five cents and not less than fifty cents per bale, and the brokerage at not more than twelve and a half cents and not less than six and a quarter cents per bale.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fancy dress ball tendered to Miss Marian Ward will take place to-morrow evening at the Central Park Garden.

Peter Massower, who shot himself through the right forefinger on New Year's Day, died in St. Francis' Hospital yesterday, from tetanus.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for valued additions to our European news-files, received by the Republic yesterday morning.

The steam-ship Dakota, for Liverpool, took out a mail yesterday consisting of 40,423 letters and forty-one bags of papers; and the Columbus, for Cuba, 3,588 letters and five bags of papers.

John Currigan, aged thirty-two, of No. 161 West Forty-first street, fell to the cellar of the new building No. 559 West Forty-second street yesterday afternoon, and received fatal injuries.

James Bassett, aged twenty-six, of No. 220 West Twentieth street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard from a Fulton Ferry boat. He was rescued from drowning by the deck hands.

The Walker divorce suit was adjourned by Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday until Monday next, when the question of the alimony to be given Mrs. Walker during the pendency of the action will be decided.

At a meeting of the Boat-owners' Association, No. 2, held Monday afternoon at No. 10 South street, resolutions were adopted strongly recommending the reappointment of Thomas Earll, the present Canal Collector of New-York.

Capts. McDonald, of the Eighth, and Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Police Precincts, were in attendance before the Examining Board of the Police Department last evening, and examined in regard to their competency for their positions.

The silver medal of the New-York Life-saving Association, and a check for $30 have been placed in the hands of Inspector Dilks for presentation to Patrolman Peter P. Lamb, of the Fourth Precinct, as a reward for his bravery in rescuing a drowning man.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "A Bit of a Secret" at the Working Men's Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich street, this evening at 8 o'clock. The residents of the neighborhood and the public in general are cordially invited to be present.

The Maritime Association have appointed the following gentlemen as the Arbitration Committee for the ensuing year: Abiel Abbot, Charles W. Bertaux, Henry Hayne, William Rose, Wilson Godfrey, H. W. Lond, Jacob R. Telfair, Jonathan Beers, A. S. Crowell, and Samuel Strong.

A billiard match for a purse of $1,000 will be contested between George Slosson and William Sexton, at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. The game will be governed by the "rules of the "three-ball championship of the world." Both the players are Americans, and an interesting game is anticipated.

Some unknown thieves effected an entrance to the boarding-house of Mrs. W. P. Woodruff, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on Monday evening, by forcing open the scuttle on the roof. The thieves descended to the third floor, and entered the bedroom of Miss Julia P. Woodruff, and from a bureau in that apartment stole jewelry valued at $300, with which they succeeded in making their escape. No clue to their identity has been obtained.

A meeting of stockholders of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at No. 20 Nassau street, Hon. Henry Day presiding. A resolution was passed authorizing the Board of Directors to issue preferred stock to cancel the income and equipment bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad and to pay the floating debt of the company. Another resolution was passed authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 of additional bonds for the better equipment of the road.

The annual meeting of the United States Military Post Library Association was held last evening at the Bible-house, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, the President, presiding. Mr. John B. Ketchum, Secretary, read an abstract of the annual report showing the workings of the association during the past year. The receipts were reported to be upward of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the disbursements $21,929. Robert Hoe was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Gen. Aspinwall President.

About two weeks ago Thomas Rogers, a fireman, attached to No. 18 engine, was shot four times by Anton Martens, and so dangerously wounded that his recovery was deemed doubtful. His assailant, who was in a frenzy of jealousy at the time, in consequence of the relations which he believed existed between his wife and Rogers, immediately afterward shot and killed himself. Yesterday Rogers had so far recovered from his wounds that he was permitted to leave Bellevue Hospital and return to his home.

Seth C. Douglass, Superintendent of Street Incumbrances, still continues his raids upon street obstructions, and already a noticeable improvement has been made in many of the streets in the lower part of the City and some portions of Eighth avenue. During the past three months 385 complaints have been received and 269 notices served. The number of obstructions removed by owners has been 275, and 86 moved by the department to the Corporation yard, while 267 builders' permits to occupy temporarily the streets with building material have been granted.

BROOKLYN.

City Treasurer Cunningham reports a balance on hand Jan. 22 of $751,663 53.

Frederick Brecht, who was run over by the cars on the Southside Railroad about three weeks ago, lies in a dying condition in the hospital in Fourth street, E. D.

A large crowd was gathered yesterday afternoon at Casey's hand-ball court, in Brooklyn, to witness the return game between James Casey and James Dee, on one side, and Philip Casey and Arthur McQuade on the other, which resulted in favor of Casey and Dee by a score of 103 to 59.

An execution has been placed in the hands of Albert Daggett, Sheriff of Kings County, to satisfy a judgment for $156,000, recently obtained in a suit brought by James Spencer Morgan and others, against William and Amasa Sprague, (of Rhode Island,) Albert S. Galup, William B. Greene, and Nehemiah Knight.

Frank Keller, of No. 264 Ellen street, was tried yesterday before Justice Walsh on a charge of concealing from the authorities the fact that his son was sick with small-pox. Not only was the charge sustained, but it was also shown that Keller allowed his daughter, nine years of age, a sister of the patient, to attend school. Justice Walsh sentenced him to pay a fine of $20 or go to jail for twenty-five days.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Citizens' Republican Association was held Monday evening in Phœnix Hall, South Eighth street, E. D., at which a resolution was adopted that a memorial be sent to the Common Council, asking them to approve the recommendations offered by Mayor Schroeder for amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn. The German Citizens' Association also held a meeting at No. 219 Maujer street, and adopted similar resolutions.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, the following town equalizations were completed: Castleton, $6,413,252; Middleton, $2,790,179; Northfield, $2,281,190; Southfield, $2,367,353; Westfield, $1,747,546.

The Republican town delegates of Middletown met in convention at Stapleton on Monday evening, and made the following nominations for that township: For Supervisor, Frederick Diederick; for Justice of the Peace, C. K. Taylor; for Excise Commissioner, Isaac H. Van Buskirk; for Road Commissioner, W. H. Fountain. The Democratic primaries will be held in the various election districts in that town on Saturday evening next, to choose delegates to meet in convention at the village hall, Stapleton, the following Thursday evening, to make their nominations.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual meeting of the Local Visiting Committee for the Queens County Institution, was held at Liberty Hall, Hempstead, yesterday. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous choice of ex-Judge William H. Onderdonk as President, Miss Cornelia King as Vice President, and Miss Titus as Secretary and Treasurer.

The special committee of the Queens County Board of Supervisors appointed to inquire into charges of mismanagement and immoral practices at the County Poor-house on Barnum Island held their second session at Hempstead yesterday. The most important testimony was that of Dr. Miller, who resides on the island and acts as dispensary clerk. He repeated the statements of the girl Mary Pinkham.

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral of the late Rev. Aloysius Vannuta, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Jersey City, will take place to-morrow morning.

Adolph A. Saacke, a Newark jeweler, was struck by a locomotive and killed on Monday night while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track from Newark to Elizabeth.

Margaret Feenan, aged four years, was burned to death yesterday at her parents' residence, No. 11 Railroad avenue, Jersey City. The child's clothing caught fire from the stove during the temporary absence of her mother.

Herman Schrubell, a milkman, was seized with an epileptic fit yesterday, while driving through Ogden avenue, Jersey City Heights, and fell headlong from the wagon to the pavement, sustaining very serious and probably fatal injuries.

In the Essex County Courts yesterday Charles Derr was sentenced to State Prison for eighteen months for assault and battery, larceny, and highway robbery. John Baatz, for highway robbery and receiving stolen goods, was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Thomas Rourke, a New-York truckman, was driving down the hill along the side of the Palisades with a load of furniture, when his truck was overturned at a sharp turn in the road and he was hurled violently to the ground. His head came in contact with an iron rail of the Weehawken Railroad, and his skull was fractured. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

The Passaic City Council have decided to prosecute the members of the McLean Hose Company who are implicated in the recent arson cases in that town. A resolution was adopted at the Council meeting Monday night pledging the entire resources of the members to the prosecution of the alleged incendiaries. Augustus White, Thomas Barnac'ow, and A. Kremberg, the suspected members of the McLean Hose Company, have been expelled.

A movement is on foot in Hoboken to effect a general reduction of salaries among officials. The Tax-payers' Association, a large and influential body of citizens, have recommended that the salaries of policemen be reduced twenty per cent., and school teachers ten per cent. They also recommend that the Recorder assume the duties of Chief of Police at a salary of $1,800; that the Assessors get $2,000 instead of $2,500, the Treasurer $1,000, and the City Physicians $600 each.

SPORTING NOTES.

It has been decided by the Executive Committee of the National Base-ball Association of Professional Players to hold the convention at New-Haven the first week in March. Ten clubs will send delegates, and nine cities will be represented at the convention. It is probable that nines that play on the co-operative plan will not be allowed to play for the championship gold ball and pennant. The following cities will be represented: Boston, Chicago, Hartford, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New-Haven, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New-York. Philadelphia will have two votes in the convention, as that city will be represented by two base-ball organizations, the Philadelphia Club and the Athletic Club.

About one thousand persons gathered on Hoxie's pond at Paterson yesterday to witness the inter-State curling match between New-York and New-Jersey. The ice was in fine condition, and the game, beginning at 12:30, did not conclude until 5 o'clock. Mr. J. R. Smith, of the Ivanhoe Club, of Paterson, in the sixth rink was awarded the silver medal presented by President Hamilton, he having made the majority of shots made in any rink throughout the match. The score at the close stood: New-Jersey, 262; New-York, 250.

All arrangements were completed yesterday afternoon for the billiard match for $1,000 between William Sexton, of Albany, and George F. Slosson, of Chicago. The match is to take place to-morrow night at Tammany Hall. The game is three-ball, French caroms, 600 points up, for $500 a side. Slosson is the favorite, owing to Sexton being unwell. Great interest is taken in the contest. Slosson is backed five to four against his opponent.

The 1,000-mile match of John Goulding and John De Witt, who are walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours at Geihl's Garden, Williamsburg, continues to attract a large crowd. Both men still keep up a brisk pace and make the miles in thirteen and fourteen minutes. At 7 o'clock last night both had completed 240 miles. They have now been walking ten days, and yet neither shows any sign of fatigue.

The pigeon match at Staten Island yesterday between J. P. Bishop and Richard Maitland was won by the former. They shot at 21 birds each, Long Island rules, for $200 a side. Bishop killed 17, and Maitland killed 13. In the betting Maitland was the favorite at ten to seven until after each had shot at ten birds, when Bishop had the call at two and three to one.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George Peabody Russell is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Roy Stone, of Vandalia, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham, of Maine, is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, and Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Attorney General Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts, and Gen. A. M. West, of Mississippi, are at the New-York Hotel.

Senator George Brown, of Toronto, Canada, and Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Perry, of the steam-ship Republic, and Gerhard Gade, United States Consul at Christiania, Norway, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Gov. R. Pacheco, of California; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A BROADWAY LACE STORE ROBBED.

Between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning last the lace store of Richard Brown, at No. 819 Broadway, was entered by burglars, and robbed of goods valued at $1,800. The store is on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, and the basement is occupied as a barber shop by Lorenzo Thomaselli, and has an entrance on Twelfth street. On Monday morning the padlock on the outside of the door was found unlocked, with a broken key in it, and inside were found several bundles of lace goods on the floor. A hole had been cut through the floor into the store above, immediately behind the counter, so that the movements of the burglars could not be seen from the street. In the store were found two "jimmies," two braces and bits, and several other burglarious implements. The lace goods found in the barber shop are valued at $2,000, and Mr. Brown discovered that about $1,800 worth of laces had been carried off. The only clue to the burglars is the statement made by the lad employed in the barber shop, that a stranger entered the place about a week ago and took the key out of the lock. He dropped it on the floor as though by accident, but picked it up and returned it to the lock. It is supposed that while handling the key he took an impression of it in wax.

SALE OF PIERS AND BULKHEADS.

At the Real Estate Exchange, yesterday, William Kennelly sold at auction the following East River pier and bulkhead leases, for two years and three months from Feb. 1: Pier No. 46, $6,300, Mason & Foster; pier at Twenty-eighth street, $1,550, George Marriner; bulkhead at Eighty-sixth street, $205, Michael Graham; pier at One Hundred and Seventeenth street, $201, Patrick Grace; lease for five years and three months from the 1st of February, 1876, the westerly half of Pier No. 8, (now being rebuilt,) including about 225 feet of bulkhead extending northerly, and the bulkhead extending westerly to Pier No. 7, $6,600, R. Forrester; the privilege of keeping for two years and three months from the 1st of February, 1876, floats at the foot of the steps of the Third Avenue Bridge, over the Harlem River, for the letting of small boats, $1,000, E. F. Corey.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

About 7 o'clock last evening, Gustave Sankon, while riding on the front platform of a Belt Line street railroad car, on the east side of the City, fell forward and was run over by the car. He was killed instantly, and the driver of the car, Thomas Ryan, residing at No. 454 West Fifty-fourth street, was arrested, to await the result of the inquest. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and resided in Third avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

THE TAXED WOMEN.

Julia and Abby Smith, of Glastenbury, Conn., have written a note to the Hartford *Courant*, in which they say: "We wish to correct the statement of an unknown correspondent in your yesterday's issue. We did not refuse to pay any more taxes in this town. We even yesterday paid drain tax as proprietors of the meadow, as we can vote in that concern. We expressly told the officers of the town that we did not refuse to pay taxes; there was no need of it; they owned our property, and in the name of taxes they could take anything they pleased. The Collector, the last time he called before this, told us that he could take all we had if he chose. Neither did we lisp the word that a gentleman had offered us money to contest the matter, and that we should fight it out to the bitter end; nor by any means did we say that we were determined to do it."

PARTIAL JUSTICE DONE AT LAST.

A letter from Christiansburg, Va., to the Richmond *Dispatch* relates the following pleasing incident: "Mrs. Kent, widow of Dr. Hugh McGavock Kent, now of Wythe County, but for many years a resident of this place, sent an agent here yesterday with $2,100 to be distributed among the former slaves of herself and husband who continue to reside here. There were quite a number of them collected at the court-house, where Mr. Robert Kent distributed to them the generous gift of their old mistress. The sums given to each ranged from $100 to $300. Thus is added one more to the thousands of kindred incidents which so effectually give the lie to slanderous abolitionism."

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY LATCH-KEY.

An awkward incident that happened the other night in Boston is thus described by the *Gazette*: "A gentleman escorted a lady home from a social gathering in the neighborhood, and, as the cold was severe, she insisted upon his not waiting at the door while she let herself in with a night-key. 'It is all right,' and 'good night,' were amicably exchanged as she ran up the steps, and her shivering gallant dashed off at full speed to his own warm abode. But it was not 'all right.' The key wouldn't work, for the door had been bolted by mistake. Frightened, and half frozen, the lady rang and rang without arousing anybody; then she shook and pounded the door, and then she began to grow hysterical. At last, after a century of waiting in mortal dread of tramps, a measured tread was heard, and then a portly policeman came in sight. Their combined efforts mastered the situation, and just as the church clock struck one, the sleepers were wakened, and the would-be valiant dame found refuge."

A PUGILISTIC EX-CONGRESSMAN.

The Hannibal (Mo.) *Clipper* has this statement: "Mr. James G. Blair, a prominent lawyer of Lewis County, who formerly represented this district in Congress, was arguing a case before a Grand Jury at Edna the other day, and in the course of his remarks said some things to which one Strange, who was in the room, took objection. As Blair was going out of court, at the conclusion of his argument, he was met at the door by Strange, who accosted him in rather abusive language, called him a scoundrel, and accused him with theft. Blair then struck Strange a blow, but the blow reacted upon himself, breaking two or three of his own fingers. Strange, it is reported, then struck Blair a heavy blow upon the nose, breaking it, and seriously disfiguring his face. Blair was confined to bed for several days."

DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES can now be had in all drug stores. Ask for circular.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—H. K. Morris, A. J. Partridge, F. H. Balcolm, Dr. and Mrs. Booker, F. B. Tibbitts, wife, child, and servant, Mrs. I. H. Barbour, Mrs. Flischer, James Horsefield, Aug. Chugal, & Blanc.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Major G. R. Hamilton, G. Legge, J. H. Cater, G. A. Gane, J. H. Gosson, Miss Peters, Miss M. Fulton, Alexander Campbell, John Fulton, James Shirley, Charles C. Yatte, Col. J. C. Lane, S. E. Gee, John West, James Dalgetty, John Bothwick, Mr. Irving, Mrs. Irving, Miss Irving, Miss G. West, C. H. Pond, J. R. Sutherland, A. Haley, J. Fisher, C. H. Forster, R. J. Tackaberry, William M. Wallis, H. W. Atwater, Thomas A. Painter, W. M. Daintrey, George Swallow, J. H. Richardson, A. M. Davidson, Thomas Braniff, James W. Russell, Miss Lottie F. Dailey, Miss Maude Dailey, H. F. Cooper, H. A. Banford, A. Wimpfheim, J. H. Edwards, John Gilham, Patrick Lavy, Thomas Ratsey.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Capt. Berry and son, F. Thurlow, son and daughter, H. A. Knapp, F. W. Rieben, Jean Laviculc, John Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:15 | Sun sets.....5:11 | Moon sets...5:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...7:54 | Gov. Island...8:43 | Hell Gate...10:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Ashland, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Dakota, (Br.) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Raynhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. H. Wright, Meyers, Genoa, Italy, H. Baetjas; Beatrice Harmer, Harmer, Anjier, Java, for orders, Walsh & Field; Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen, Ger., F. Schuron; Victor, (Br.,) Leighton, Gloucester, Eng., Snow & Burgess.

Brigs W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Venoon, Lisbon, Portugal, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Alexander Nickels, Peters, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Hattie Haskell, Hewitt, San Blas, U. S. C., Owen Brennan; Paul & Thompson, Jarmin, Philadelphia, Joseph S. Cottrell & Co.; Henry Whitney, Shepherd, Nassau, N. P., Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, from Liverpool, arr. 24th, reports: Jan. 23, 361 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Jan. 21 and Port Royal 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Gauss, (Ger.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Has been 20 ds. west of Bermuda.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, (of Boston,) Burgess, St. Johns, N. F., 28 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. William Douglass, McIndoe, Mayaguez 12 ds., with oranges to William Douglass & Co.—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Jan. 20, lat. 33, lon. 74 25, in a heavy S. S. W. gale, shifted cargo; 18th, lat. 29 25, lon. 71 55, spoke bark Thomas A. Goddard, (of Boston,) from Yokohama, for New-York, 153 ds. out.

Schr. Ocean Lily, (of Halifax,) Reddy, Halifax Dec. 24, via Cape Canso, 11 ds., with fish to C. H. Fisher. Jan. 18, on Georges Banks, spoke schr. Live Yankee, (of Gloucester,) fishing.

Schr. William C. Bee, (of Noank,) Chester, Charleston 5 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to William K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Adelaide J. Alcott, (new, 250 tons,) French, City Island.

Schr. Mary Lamson, Hurlbut, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heany, Newport.

Schr. Wm. H. Kienzel, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. Treasure, Henderson, Providence.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Lulu Ammerman, Reynolds, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh S. W.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Dakota, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Ashland, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Investigator, for Marseilles; Harry Bailey, for Liverpool; Golden Fleece, for Barbados; Elvina, for St. Pierre; brig Gustav, for Pernambuco; schrs. Potosi, for Vera Cruz; G. M. Brainerd, for Jacmel; L. T. Whitmore, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 22.—Arr. schr. Jas. Ponder, Fiske, Boston.

21st.—Sld. bark M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, New-York; brig Ida, (Br.,) Boston.

22d.—Sld. brig Recursseguiudo, (Sp.,) New-Orleans.

DEMERARA, Jan. 7.—Sld. bark Reindeer, Decker, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—Sld. brig Lochiel, (Br.,) Jamaica.

25th.—Sld. steamer Moravian, (Br.,) Graham, (from Liverpool,) for Baltimore.

HAVANA, N. G., Jan. 25.—Steamer Vera Cruz, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

23d.—Arr. brig Woodcock, (Br.,) Watson, Halifax; schr. Kate V. Aiken, Brower, Philadelphia.

24th.—Schr. Carrie S. Hart, Davis, New-York.

24th.—Sld. bark Powenir, (Span.) Mac, New-Orleans; schr. R. L. Hersey, Coggins, Progreso; S. G. King, Lisk, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, Jan. 22.—Arr. brigs J. F. Merry, Bradley, St. Thomas; Selma, Aspinwall; schr. Emily Curtis, Barber, Martinique; 23d, brigs Guaco, (Br.,) Campbell, St. John, N. B.; Anna P. Odell, (Br.,) Outhouse, do.; Adelle McLoon, Munroe, New-York; Eva May, Andrews, do.; C. W. May, Davis, Philadelphia; Harry and Fred, Gardiner, St. John, N. B.; F. L. Richardson, Young, St. Thomas.

Sld. 22d, bark Imperador, (Br.,) Bowling, N. of Hatteras; brig Antelope, Ray, do.; schr. Roswell, Hurlbut, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 25.—Arr. schr. A. H. Howe, Boston.

Sld. schr. J. W. Peasley, Matanzas.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 21.—Arr. schr. John Johnston, Magee, Boston.

Sld. 19th, schr. Abbie Bursley, Lowell, Boston; 22d, brig Agnes Barton, Knight, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sld. Finland, Coomassie, Emma L. Shaw, J. M. Riley, Waverly, F. Reck, N. B. Palmer, Hilda, Paquete de Nova York, Odorilla, Caroline Eddy, Star Queen, Charles Purves.

Arr. out on the 28th ult., Azar.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Guldfaxe, Frank Marion, Addie McAdam.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Aminta, in the Channel, Glen Grant, Leonora, Ocean Pearl, Astracana, Charlie, Tarpeian, Granton, Eblana, the latter at Liverpool.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Flosta, Condor, Escalada, Janet Cowan.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Lizzie and Pekin.

MOVILLE, Jan. 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Jan. 15, arr. here to-day on the way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—The Cunard steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston Jan. 15, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock last night.

LARNE, Jan. 25.—The steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Jan. 13, for Glasgow, arr. here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, sld. from this port for New-York on Sunday.

HURST CASTLE, Jan. 25.—The steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York Jan. 15, passed in late this afternoon for Southampton and Bremen.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED 1853.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.
No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn, W. D.
No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000 00
SURPLUS..........584,644 75
ASSETS..........$834,644 75

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

THE NOVELTY
BABY CARRIAGE.
Send for circular to
L. P. TIBBALS, MANUF'R,
No. 820 BROADWAY,
Next block above Stewart's.